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REPORT
OF
THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN
THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
FOR
1889-90.



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PART I.

INTRODUCTORY.

1. With the exception of three months in the summer, during which I was on privilege leave and Mr. A. Martindale acted for me, I held charge of the Central India Agency throughout the year under report. In October 1889 I inspected Gwalior, Bhopal, and Sutna; in November I marched through the Bhil country and visited Barwani, Ali Rajpur, Sirdarpur, and Dhar; returning to Indore for a few days I marched in January and February 1890 along the Dewas and Ashta road to Bhopal, thence by the country of Narsingarh and Rajgarh to the Agar and Bombay road, thence *viâ* Sarangpur to the cantonment of Agar, and from Agar through the States of Sitamau and Jaora to Rutlam; in March I again went to Gwalior and Bhopal and concluded my tour by a flying visit to Nowgong, where I met the Maharaja of Samthar, the Chiefs of Chirkhari and Chhatarpur, and many jagirdars and nobles of Bundelkhand. Thus I was enabled to examine, in a more or less complete degree, the whole of the territory under my political supervision, and to confer personally with a great number of the rulers and influential men of the country.

2. The agricultural season of 1889-90 may be described as having been rather above than below the average.

In the Narbada Valley, in the northern and eastern tracts of Gwalior, and in parts of Bundelkhand, there was some shortness of rain-fall, and the spring crops were poor; but in Central India generally the autumn harvest, on which the poorer classes mainly depend for food, was abundant.

The opium crop also was good—too good indeed for the market. The resultant excess of opium stocks, combined with low rates in China, has led to a very formidable decline in the price of the raw produce. And this re-acts upon the political condition of Malwa, for as assessments were calculated on the basis of high prices for opium, so a sudden fall in those prices imports either an overburdened peasantry or an impoverished exchequer. The Chiefs are not slow to perceive the dilemma, but they are less ready in recognising the course which they should follow. Instead of admitting the necessity for an immediate remission of irrecoverable balances and a re-assessment of rents, they seem inclined to rush to the British Government and to press for a reduction of the fixed Imperial duty on exports.

3. GWALIOR continues to be administered in accordance with the arrangements tentatively introduced after the death of Sir Ganpat Rao Khadke in 1888, that is to say, by a Council presided over by Bapu Sahib Jado, father of the Maharani Regent and maternal grandfather of the young Maharaja, who is being brought up under a system which aims at combining the best of home influences, *viz.*, the care and solicitude of the boy's mother, with the advantages of English teaching in the hours devoted to study. The spirit of the wishes which the dying Maharaja Sindia is said to have expressed is faithfully respected. No one dreams of anglicising the Maharaja or of drawing him away from his mother and native friends, or of moulding him into the modern fashion of the social and sporting Chief; but he will nevertheless receive the education of a gentleman.

4. The finances of this important State are in a flourishing condition. The accounts submitted by the Durbar are not printed, because they would be unintelligible to any one who is not acquainted with local terms and with the Mahratta method of book-keeping. The general result, however, is that, besides over 5 crores of rupees invested, Gwalior possessed, at the close of the Gwalior year ending June 1889, a cash balance of 4 crores and 30 lakhs in the various treasuries, and a working annual surplus of 20 lakhs, or considerably more than the whole revenue of Rewa. The disclosure of these facts is enough to demonstrate the folly of those critics who have endeavoured to persuade an ignorant public that the British Government has squandered the treasure of a State confided by a dying friend to its fostering care. The truth is that the interest on loans suffices, and even more than suffices, to cover the whole cost of the roads, bridges, jails, barracks, stately memorials, and other public works which Mr. Harris has so successfully planned and executed at Lashkar and elsewhere, and the Council are free to lay out all that can be reasonably expended upon other requirements of the country, while adding a vast sum yearly to the Maharaja's hoards. No honest objection to this is conceivable, except by those who hold that the prosperity of a State is measured by the quantity of its coin lying uselessly buried in nooks and corners of the palace. A well-intentioned adviser would rather encourage the Durbar to diminish still further these unproductive hoards and to invest money in some undertaking of great utility, such as a State Railway, which should both bring profit to the country and serve as a lasting monument of the Maharaja's minority.

5. Gwalior sustained grievous losses by the death of Ramchander Vithal, Secretary of the Council, and Srinivas Rao, Chief Justice. In both these instances, as in all similar cases, I preferred to leave to the Durbar the initiative of choosing successors, merely reserving to myself the right of objection if the choice were manifestly bad. For the Secretaryship the Durbar nominated Raghunath Rao who had acquitted himself well as Subah of Shajapur; and the office of Chief Justice was given to Munshi Sohunlal, one of the oldest and most experienced Subahs of the State, on the distinct understanding that the appointment must be regarded as probationary, and subject to report after a year or less. The legal element in the Gwalior Courts already possesses considerable strength, and it is natural that the Durbar should wish to see at the head of its judicial administration an officer who has wide local knowledge and who can correct the vagaries of professional lawyers; but the appointment of Sohunlal must not be taken as evidence of re-actionary tendencies, since it would be impossible to allow the Gwalior Courts to slide back into the condition of chaotic mismanagement which came to light after the death of the late Maharaja.

6. Mahomed Kasim, Settlement Commissioner, has prepared three or four *parganas* for re-assessment, and he is rapidly proceeding with the completion of arrangements in other *parganas* of the Gwalior Prant. His work has been well and carefully done. There is reason, however, to believe that his operations, modelled on the British system, may be somewhat too elaborate and

costly, and that they are rather above the level and beyond the working capacity of the executive officers, through whom they must eventually be carried into practical effect. Hence the present policy is, while entrusting the re-settlement of Malwa to the Sar Subah, Sir Michael Filose, to aim at speedily reducing excessive demands in remaining districts by means of a summary settlement, and to help the Durbar to train Patwaris in such a way that they may correctly record actual facts of cultivation and rents from year to year, and thus enable the administration to arrive at fairly accurate and trustworthy conclusions. In short, the main object is to encourage the Durbar to do their own work, in their own way, as far as possible, with their own indigenous agency, and not to press upon them elaborate reforms which are unsuited to the country and which might not survive the minority of the Chief.

7. Progress has been maintained on similar lines in various directions. Subahs have been replaced in a position of effective authority and control; the Police are better organised and better paid; inspecting officers who are required to travel have allowances assigned to them; irregular deductions from salaries have been abolished; the administration has always shown a willingness to listen to advice in the regulation of disputes with guaranteed Thakurs; and lastly, the State has given practical proof of its loyalty by equipping two cavalry regiments and arranging for a train of transport animals for the service of the Empire.

8. INDORE in like manner has a fair record. The surface of home politics has been ruffled by controversies concerning claims to manage the *Khasgi* Department, which is a kind of *imperium in imperio*, a branch of the State kept apart from the rest of the administration and generally placed in the hands of the senior lady of the ruling family. This is a question which the Maharaja is most competent to determine according to the customs and traditions of his house and in consonance with his own vital interests, for it would be intolerable if a ruler were not free to decide which among the ladies of his family is best fitted to take charge of an important office.

9. The firmness of the late Maharaja Tukaji Rao's character still leaves an impression on the administration of Indore. There can be no doubt that the Chief's orders are punctually obeyed wherever his authority reaches. Indore is not infamous for violent crime, though cattle-lifting is lamentably frequent in Malwa, nor is there any reason to suppose that the Courts are unjust and corrupt; the Public Works Department under a Native Engineer of the State has shown some activity in constructing roads towards the railway, and although the revenue demand is known to press too heavily in various parts of the Maharaja's dominions, and the whole system of revenue would be better for close examination and cautious revision, the State dues are collected without disturbance.

10. As an instance of the vigour of His Highness's action when his mind is made up, I may note the capture of the celebrated free-booter Tantia Bhil. This capture was effected, as every one knows, by a joint expedition organised, equipped, and sent out at Maharaja Holkar's request. But it is not so generally known that the Indore Durbar had led up to this crowning exploit by a series of well-planned measures all tending to the isolation of Tantia and to the diminution of his prestige in Indore territory. His family were removed from the border; his patrons were arrested and punished; and a powerful personage, whose influence extended over the region frequented by the outlaw, was sent into temporary exile. I must not forget, however, while giving the fullest credit and the greatest honour to the Durbar, to mention those by whom the capture was actually accomplished. The lance-shaft was Maharaja Holkar's, but the steel point was furnished by Sardar Bahadur Ishri Parshad and his gallant comrades of the Central India Horse and Bhopal Battalion, whose services have been cordially acknowledged.

Shortly after the close of the year under review the Darbar's men and the Khandwa Police succeeded in killing Bondria, who was Tantia's most formidable lieutenant, and in utterly dispersing his gang. This is another point scored by the Maharaja, and he has only to stamp out dacoity and cattle-lifting in Malwa in co-operation with Gwalior and other States in order to win for himself the reputation of being one of the most enterprising Chiefs in Central India.

11. His Highness was most anxious to receive Prince Albert Victor at Indore; but His Royal Highness's time was so fully taken up by other arrangements that he was unable to visit any part of Central India.

12. The two branches of DEWAS are directly connected with the Agent to the Governor General. The senior branch remains under superintendence, and the debts of the Raja are being gradually discharged. The junior branch manages its own affairs. The financial condition of the junior branch is not beyond criticism, but by the tact of the two separate Dewans the administration of both branches, which might easily be complicated owing to division of interests and partition of authority in towns, villages and outlying parganas, has been smoothly conducted. Dacoities have been heard of in the remote district of Alote, but elsewhere in Dewas life and property are fairly secure.

13. BHOPAL has been tranquil since December 1888, when the administration was changed, but the death of the Begum's husband, Maulvi Sadik Hassan, was a grievous blow to Her Highness. The ruler of this State, though still living behind the veil, takes a keen interest in public affairs, and she is ever ready to give ear to friendly advice. Her Minister, Munshi Imtiyaz Ali, is doing his best to introduce needful reforms. He is confronted by many difficulties in his efforts to revise the assessment of land revenue, which is well known to press heavily, for Bhopal is no exception to the rule that under the lax and slipshod system of revenue administration, which in Native States is carried on chiefly through *mustajirs* or contracting lessees, no regular and trustworthy record of data exists from which a sound conclusion regarding the proper share of the State can be arrived at. It will probably be found that a rough and summary revision, coupled with training indigenous agency to keep fairly accurate registers of cultivation and rent, is all that can be at present attempted with tolerable prospect of success.

14. The Begum has shown remarkable judgment and vigour in defending her borders against dacoits. Her Highness also deserves praise for her public spirit in extending the water-works of the Bhopal city, in keeping up the metalled roads confided to her, and in undertaking the construction of feeders to the Indian Midland Railway. With her usual loyalty she offered to place her military resources at the disposal of the Empire.

15. In regard to the minor Chiefships of the Bhopal Agency it may be noted that the Raja of Narsingarh, who had quarrelled with successive Dewans and mismanaged his affairs, died shortly after the close of the year 1889-90, leaving no son either of his body or formally adopted. The Rao of Khilchipur is unpleasantly conspicuous for indifference to the control over his troublesome Moghias, but otherwise Khilchipur is not badly governed, and the Rao is a man of considerable shrewdness and force of character. His neighbour, the Raja of Rajgarh, attempts to concentrate all work in his own hands, and the result is that he cannot cope with it, and that the real power is in the grasp of a favourite. The Nawab of Basoda, when not engaged in quarrelling with his neighbour of Mahomedgarh, devotes himself to making grand tours over Europe and the uttermost parts of Asia.

A difficulty with the Tonk authorities regarding the supply of grain from Seronj for the use of the Central India Horse is still unsettled.

16. Among the States of the BHOPAL AGENCY, Dhar is prominent for rank and wealth, but Dhar is rarely brought to notice except for the loyalty

and kindness of its Chief. There are bickerings between the Durbar and the guaranteed Thakurs on the thorny subject of jurisdiction, and parts of the Maharaja's territory in the valley of the Narbada are not quite so carefully looked into as they might be. The death of the Maharani was a heavy loss to the Maharaja; but it is hoped that when His Highness shall have recovered his peace of mind, he will pay closer attention to affairs, and especially that he will restrain influential relatives from meddling and extravagant interference in the finances of the State.

17. The other States of Bhopawar derive most of their consequence from the number of Bhils by whom they are inhabited. In the course of my tour I met hundreds of Bhil headmen, and was glad to observe that they had no substantial causes of discontent. These people indeed only require to be treated with some sympathy and indulgence, and in one respect they are particularly tractable, since they have not yet learnt how to lie. But with the exception of Barwani, whose finances have been parsimoniously nursed, all the minor States suffer from impecuniosity. The credit of Jhabua has sunk so low that but for the exertions of Dewan Narain Rao Bhikaji money could hardly be raised to meet the current needs of Government. Ali Rajpur, which has been successfully managed by Thakur Jowan Singh of Jakhnoda, is burdened with nazarana payable to Government, and until this load is cleared away some caution must be exercised in entrusting the young Rana Vijay Singh with powers of administration. Jobat is gradually paying off the State debts from an exceedingly narrow income (less than Rs30,000), while the Rana secretly borrows money for the gratification of his personal whims, forgetting apparently that, before a ruler can be allowed to try his hand at governing others, he must first show some evidence of capacity for governing himself.

18. The Rana of Barwani, who is himself in merely tentative enjoyment of ruling powers, has found difficulty in working harmoniously with three Dewans in succession—Najaf Khan, Sham Narain, and Munshi Chandi Parshad. The last named Dewan was for some time the object of unscrupulous and vindictive attacks. In May 1889 he became entitled to pension, and he was anxious to retire; but it was not possible to accept his resignation until a responsible and impartial officer had investigated the numerous accusations brought against him. The enquiry was conducted by Lieutenant J. Ramsay, who officiated temporarily as Political Agent of Bhopawar, pending the arrival of Captain Meade from England, and the charges against Chandi Parshad were found by him to be either trivial or groundless. In the meanwhile the Rana had the good sense to accept my advice that he should endeavour to carry on his affairs in amicable co-operation with the Dewan, and accordingly I was in a position, after my tour in the Bhil Districts, to arrange matters to the contentment of all parties who had any real interest in Barwani. Chandi Parshad was allowed to apply for pension, and the Rana chose as his Dewan Madhorao Puar of the Bhopawar Agency Office.

19. In the WESTERN MALWA AGENCY considerable tracts of territory belong to Maharajas Sindia and Holkar. In the other States, with the exception of Rutlam, a general condition of indebtedness is found. Some of these difficulties are inherited, but others are due to personal extravagance. Jaora still owes over 6 lakhs, and Sailana and Sitamau are heavily embarrassed. No occasion has been lost for endeavoring to persuade the Chiefs that insolvency is not compatible with good government. In one respect the times are undoubtedly hard, for opium has fallen, cultivators cannot obtain a remunerative price, and the land revenue is consequently shrinking; especially is this the case with Jaora. Another defect is the prevalence of cattle-lifting. I have explained elsewhere that this is in great measure due to the intermixture of jurisdictions, and there is no help for it except in advising and urging the Durbars to co-operate instead of mutually obstructing. Without such co-operation, no matter

how thorough and explicit rules and regulations may be, no result is or can be attained. The Chiefs are well aware that if, by reason of indifference and obstruction, crime should become intolerably rife, the alternative of organising an international Police under British supervision is within the region of practical politics. At present, however, I have no reason to complain of neglect of my warnings. Mr. Onraët, the Gwalior Inspector-General of Police, has worked with vigour and success, and the deputation of an Indore official to help him is an important step in the direction of improvement.

20. The Raja of Rutlam continues to maintain a high character for enlightenment. He takes an interest in education and looks closely into his own affairs. It is hoped that in his thirst for amelioration he may not be tempted to tax his people too heavily.

21. The attitude of the Mulhargarh Thakurs of Jaora is very contumacious. I met them on tour and explained to them that the orders of Government in regard to them were final; that they could not be recognised as *jagirdars* entitled to a fixed quit-rent, and that no course was open to them but to accept the moderate terms offered to them by the Nawab, unless, indeed, they were content to remain out of possession. They seemed disposed to yield, but apparently they have bound themselves into a sort of union with the unguaranteed Thakurs of Sanjit to extort more favourable conditions from the Durbar. They must be met by a firm *non possumus*.

22. REWA, though wide in area, is poor in pecuniary wealth; much of the best land has been alienated by priest-ridden Chiefs to spiritual advisers, and the late Maharaja Raghuraj Singh bequeathed to the British Government, as temporary managers of his country, quite an Augean stable of confusion and misrule. Much has been done to sweep away the litter. Revision of settlement is advancing, though here, as in Gwalior, the operations were at first somewhat needlessly elaborate, and the machinery for collecting revenue through the agency of "Mukaddams" or headmen would not work; there is an annual surplus of 3 lakhs, besides a reserve of 6 lakhs partly invested in Government paper; the coal mines of Umaria are at last beginning to yield a profitable royalty of more than Rs. 3,000 per mensem; privileged tenures have been examined and assessed with due regard to the interests of the State and to the rights of the holders; and lastly, the education of the Maharaja is quietly going forward, if not to the unqualified satisfaction of the Chandelin Maharani, at any rate with the good-will and approval of the leading men of the country. And even the Chandelin Maharani has abandoned her attitude of absolute defiance. She has rejoined her son, who has frequent access to her.

23. Of the smaller States of Baghelkhand, Nagode is badly administered. Sohawal has an irritating quarrel with his powerful feudatory, the Thakur of Raigaon; and scarcely anything is ever heard of Maihar and Kothi except by way of appeals from the decision of embittered boundary disputes.

24. The politics of BUNDELKHAND are chiefly concerned with acrimonious boundary disputes, family quarrels, and claims of dependents to subsistence, varied now and then by grave outbursts of dacoity, such, for example, as the depredations committed by the gang of Sultan Singh, who, if not harboured in Orchha and Dattia, is often found plundering and ravaging in and near those territories. There are old and embittered controversies between the Maharaja of Samthar and his brother and son; between the Maharaja of Panna and his brother Lokpal Singh; between the Maharaja of Ajaigarh and a powerful scion of the ruling house; all of similar colour and complexion, harshness on one side, defiance on the other, and a total want of the spirit of mutual forbearance and kindly compromise. Charkhari is fairly managed, and the young Chief is in training for administrative work. Chhatarpur has chosen a schoolmaster for

his Dewan; and so far as experience has yet extended, it does not appear that the scholastic method of Government is adapted to a country where hard-headed and strong-armed dacoits abound. The tragedy at Alipura was most deplorable. It may be that this petty jagir is well rid of the turbulent Kachhwaha family whom the Rao professed to suspect of committing dacoity. The Rao, however, must have known that to send his men to the house of high-spirited Rajputs in quest of stolen goods was to invite a sanguinary affray. By the exercise of discretion the required object might have been attained without exposing these Rajputs to the alternative of dying with arms in their hands, or of submitting their families to the ignominy of a public search. The subsequent proceedings of the Rao were conducted so carelessly and inefficiently that to the present day it is uncertain whether the suspicion of criminality was well founded or not, and, as a natural result, the Rao himself is discredited by the imputation of unworthy motives.

25. Viewed as a whole Bundelkhand is rude, backward in civilization, and wanting in public spirit. Most of the jagirdars are poor; but the leading States—Orchha, Dattia, Samthar, and Panna—are rich enough to set an example of liberality. The Indian Midland Railway may perhaps inaugurate an era of progress. Kaniadhana, Alipura, the Chobi jagirdars, and the State of Kurwai, in the Bhopal Agency, have been, or will be, handsomely compensated for land taken up on account of this railway.

26. The Chiefs of the GOONA AGENCY are mere country squires, decorated with sounding titles and hampered with the traditions of lofty lineage, but involved for the most part in financial embarrassment resulting in slovenly administration, inefficiency of police, and frequency of crimes, such as cattle-lifting. The difficulty of the country and the proximity of the Rajputana frontier are also circumstances that make for insecurity. Raghugarh and Garha have acquired an unenviable notoriety for indebtedness, though the Chief of the former State is believed to have ample resources stowed away out of sight. He is now practically under some sort of supervision since he has been provided with a Dewan from the Agency; and measures are in progress for reducing the chaos of his finances to order, including negotiations with Gwalior for the mutual surrender of vexatious rates and cesses.

27. The most noteworthy occurrence in this Agency during 1889-90 was the trial of Deputy Inspector Fatchudin of the Thagi and Dacoity Department, who was accused of setting fire to a village while engaged in a search for dacoits and stolen property. The charges were not proved against Fatehudin, and there was not sufficient evidence to show what was the origin of the fire.

28. I wish it could be said that dacoity is in a fair way of disappearing from Central India. The vigorous steps taken by the Gwalior Durbar for repressing this crime have not been without result. Nawal Singh, a proclaimed outlaw of Mainpuri, in the North-West Provinces, has been slain and his band has been broken up. But Nimach has been the scene of more than one murderous outrage. Bhilsa of Gwalior is another centre of crime. The Bagris of Gwalior have been exceptionally troublesome in the petty neighbouring States of Kurwai and Mahomedgarh; the whole Isagarh Prant of Gwalior bears a black mark. Chhatarpur, Dattia, and Orchha in Bundelkhand are also discredited by dacoity, though I am aware that the Maharaja of Orchha has not spared pains to cope with it, and Dattia has at least shown readiness in surrendering offenders. The Bhopawar Agency is always troubled with the disorderly behaviour of half savage Bhils who collect together in small bands, pounce on travelling traders or lift the cattle of their enemies, and then disappear into the jungles. There is, moreover, a deplorable amount of cattle-lifting throughout the Bhopal and Western Malwa Agencies. But if any one will take the trouble to examine a large map of Central India, and mark how

jurisdictions are intermixed, he will be surprised, not that dacoities are frequently committed by small gangs of professional criminals, uncivilized Bhils, Wilayati desperadoes, and discontented Rajputs, but that peace and security are at all possible amid the conflict of authorities and in conditions which are so favourable to the escape of offenders. Thus much, however, has at least been gained. The States no longer persist in concealing crimes; reports of dacoities are much more punctually and regularly submitted, and most of the States have agreed to the adoption of rules framed by Lieutenant-Colonel H. Wylie of Bhopal for facilitating mutual action, pursuit of offenders from one jurisdiction into another, and for the rapid surrender of the accused. Gwalior is no longer disgraced by the plundering expeditions of formidable bodies of men such as those lately headed by Mohunlal, Chattra, and Mihrban Singh.

29. A measure continuously and rigorously enforced by the Central India Agency is the deportation of mischievous Wilayatīs whose character is bad, and who are wandering without regular means of subsistence. There has been much exaggeration of the misdeeds of this class of men. But no one doubts or denies that ill-paid Pathan sepoys or bullies in the employ of States, noblemen, and traders are often found among gangs of robbers, and hence every endeavour is made to get rid of them. States have been warned of the heavy responsibility which they incur by retaining such men in their service. Guaranteed Thakurs, who are under the immediate orders of the political authorities, are called to account for every Wilayati discovered among them; and it has been insisted that when private persons choose to engage Wilayatīs, the masters must be required to undertake personal responsibility for their servants.

30. I have never missed an opportunity of impressing upon the States, and especially upon Gwalior, my conviction that much of the worst and most dangerous form of dacoity is due to agrarian disputes, to the maltreatment of proud and impoverished Rajputs, and to disregard for the privileges and sensibilities of the natural leaders of the people. I have urged that this evil cannot be cured by repression alone; that repression must go hand in hand with conciliation, and that it might even be worth while to convert marauders into protectors of the tracts in which they have influence by the grant of lands on favourable terms or of liberal allowances.

31. The PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT has been reduced to apparent insignificance by the transfer of metalled roads to Gwalior, Bhopal, and Rewa, and of the Mhow Division (including water-works) to Bombay; but there is in reality much to be done, not only in maintaining important lines of communication, such as the Agra and Bombay, Nimach and Mhow, Nowgong and Sutna roads, and in designing and executing projects within territories which are too intermixed or too impoverished to be treated on the footing of the larger States, but also, still more perhaps, in inspecting the work done on behalf of the Imperial Government by those larger States, and in advising the States that are capable of executing their own projects as to the direction in which their efforts may be most usefully exerted. The policy of handing over some lines of road to the more important States has hitherto been justified by the results, and Gwalior, Bhopal, and Rewa may all be recognised as entitled to credit for the manner in which the trust confided to them has been discharged. It is possible that other States may in course of time be induced to see that inability to provide effectually for the maintenance of routes within their territory which are needed for the purposes of the Empire is a confession of inferiority. While States in Rajputana and some of the leading Chiefs of Central India are proud of co-operating with the Imperial Government, there is no apparent reason why Indore, Dhar, Jaora, Rutlam, and the more wealthy among the Bundelās should lag behind in the race for distinction. But, on the other hand, it should not be forgotten that there are many parts of the country where the interlacing

of jurisdictions is such that anything short of Imperial action extending over all the jurisdictions is impracticable if the roads are to be kept up at all.

32. After an experience extending over two years, I am happy to be able to give a fairly encouraging account of the Central India Chiefs, whose faults and failings have been exaggerated. Among more than seventy Rulers and crowds of petty Chieftains there must needs be some who are bad, and many who are indifferent; but of the main body of them I can say that I have found them generally anxious for the welfare of their subjects, seldom capable of wilfully doing injustice, and often ready to introduce such measures of amelioration as are within their limited means, and are not incompatible with the preservation of their ancient traditions and usages. The greatest blot which I perceive is the indebtedness pervading the higher classes of the community. For the peasant, whose rent is taken before his crops are cut, and who has to borrow at exorbitant interest from the village money-lenders, the deepest commiseration must be felt; pity is thrown away on the opium merchant whose difficulties are caused by gambling with time-bargains, but what can be said of the Raja, or Nawab, or Thakur who talks of his *honour* ("abru") while the Central India Agency is harassed by the importunities of his dunning creditors? Until public sentiment on this subject undergoes a radical change, until it is realised that hopeless insolvency arising from extravagance is an indelible disgrace, compared with which the inability to endow a marriageable daughter is a mere trifle, there is small hope of social regeneration—small hope indeed from sumptuary regulations which no one can enforce. But when all is told, I am not prepared to assert that the general condition of the people of Central India is less happy and comfortable than it is in many districts of British India. Paradoxical as the statement may appear, it has often occurred to me that the average well-being of the lower classes of an Indian community may perhaps be in inverse proportion to the efficiency of the Government. In a country where early marriages are almost a religious duty, and where natural checks on the growth of population have been either removed or mitigated, the tendency is to multiply up to the margin of bare subsistence. On the other hand, in a country already emptied in the so called "time of trouble" and not re-filled, owing to the want of confidence in the intentions of rulers, each cultivator is a precious possession, and the very paucity of the people, reinforced by threats of emigration, is a substantial guarantee against grinding oppression. It must be admitted that in theory most land in Central India is excessively taxed, and that if the Chiefs were wise they would sacrifice present revenue, in the sure hope of immense returns in the near future, by combining general and immediate reductions of assessment with the offer of liberal terms for bringing waste land into cultivation. But in practice the Central Indian Chief is a very tolerable landlord, and what with laxity of administration, pliability of officials, and recourse to all sorts of shifts, evasions, and concealments, the Central Indian zemindar manages to keep himself up to a decent pitch of ease and prosperity. I cannot otherwise account for the compact and well-stocked villages which I have everywhere seen, for the careful tillage of the soil where circumstances are favourable, and for the rarity of complaints. Disappointed suitors are sometimes heard to say that justice is dead, and that even her daughters, locally known as *riayat* (influence) and *rishwat* (bribery) have been solicited in vain. Remonstrances are now and then received from Thakurs and country gentlemen whose privileges are slighted by unsympathetic Mahrattas, and who are thus occasionally converted into most desperate and dangerous marauders. But I never hear of wholesale emigration into British territory, nor of numerous villages deserted and in ruins, nor of anything that betokens despair among the peasantry. Perhaps some parts of Gwalior may be an exception to this rule, but the Gwalior Durbar is patiently endeavouring to apply a

remedy by revising demands which, in the declining years of the late Maharaja Jyaji Rao Sindia, were immoderately raised.

33. In the matter of national education indeed the darkness is Cimmerian. There are fairly good schools in Dhar, Rutlam, Rewa, Ohhatarpur, and Char-khari. Indore also has a high school, and some advance has lately been made in Gwalior under the influence of Sahibzada Ghulam Ahmad, Member of Council. In Central India, however, taken as a whole, primary education is neglected; grants-in-aid of village teachers are scarcely ever brought to notice. Even the Daly College at Indore and the Rajkumar College at Nowgong are poorly supported and feebly frequented. The Nawab of Jaora, Mian Yasin Mahomed Khan of Bhopal, the Thakurs of Jakhoda and Piploda, and several gentlemen in the agencies of Western Malwa and Bhopawar, have earned praise by taking advantage of the education offered at Indore; and the Political Agents in both these agencies have exerted their influence most usefully in this direction. There are no representatives of Sindia or Holkar at the Daly College, and there is nothing except boarding-houses unoccupied by Indore or Gwalior boys to show that these great and powerful States feel the faintest interest in the training and instruction of the young men of the governing classes.

34. Among miscellaneous matters the following may be mentioned:—

In the Mhow cantonment a water-rate, calculated at 7 per cent. on the annual value of immoveable property, has been introduced. The cantonment establishments have been revised and expenditure reduced. Proposals for the revision of the octroi schedule were brought forward and were under the consideration of the Government when the year closed. Situated within foreign territory, and possessed of no local manufactures, the Mhow cantonment has scarcely any through trade. The mereantile community simply cater for the requirements of the garrison. The duties of the Committee were efficiently performed, and the cantonment owes much to the energy and attention devoted to its affairs by Major-General Gillespie, C.B., Commanding the District.

35. The Nowgong cantonment is financially prosperous. Arrangements were made in the course of the year for the substitution of octroi duties for the old weightment tax.

36. The inefficiency of the Nimach Police attracted notice. Two serious affrays between the police and armed dacoits within the limits of cantonments were reported. The force has since been reorganised, inefficient men having been weeded out, and the purchase of fowling-pieces for the better arming of the night patrols has been sanctioned.

37. The administrative connection of the Central India Agency with the police of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway has been cut off by order of the Government. The Agency continues, however, to control judicially and magisterially the portion of the line within its limits. The passage of Wilayatis over this line is carefully watched, and the arrival of persons of this class is immediately communicated to the authorities within whose territories they alight.

38. The question of organising police and distributing magisterial jurisdiction over Native portions of the Indian Midland Railway, which has been pending since the autumn of 1888, was still unsettled at the end of the year under review.

F. HENVEY,

*Agent to the Governor General
for Central India.*

INDORE RESIDENCY,
The 5th May 1890.

PART II.

POLITICAL.

CHAPTER I.

GWALIOR.

Report of the Gwalior Residency for 1889-90.

GENERAL.

1. The rainfall, 27·22 inches, was below the average, and there was no rain after the end of August. The *khariif* crop was fair, but the *rabi* suffered a good deal in Northern and Eastern Gwalior. In Malwa the crops were generally good. The public health was good throughout the year, and there was no epidemic disease.

2. Mr. Henvey, C.S., Agent to the Governor General, visited Gwalior on tour in October 1889, and again in March 1890.

I was in camp for forty-seven days during November, December, and February, and visited the Gwalior Districts of Bhind, Tavargarh, Sikarwari, and Savalgar, and the Kaniadhana State. I also visited Goona during July 1889 to hold a Sessions trial.

POLITICAL.

3. The general condition of the Gwalior State has been good throughout the year; there has been a considerable decrease in violent crime, and the peace of the State has been undisturbed. The administration has, on the whole, been well conducted by the Council of Regency, and fair progress has been attained in each department.

4. In the small State of Kaniadhana, which was placed under the political charge of the Resident at Gwalior in February 1888, I am sorry to say affairs have not been prospering. The Raja has been misguided by some intriguers of bad character, and but little attention has been paid to the administration; debts have increased; there has been a good deal of dacoity, and several of the Thakurs, relatives of the Chief, have become discontented, some of them having gone so far as to openly oppose their Chief. The Raja visited the Agent to the Governor General at Gwalior in March 1890, and promised to pay more attention to the management of his State, and at the request of the Raja the services of one of the clerks of the Residency Office were placed temporarily at his disposal, with a view to restoring order, and adjusting the accounts which are in some confusion.

5. His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia has enjoyed good health, and has made steady progress in his studies. The Maharaja has resided at Gwalior throughout the year with his mother, the Maharani Regent, who pays the closest attention to all matters connected with the health, comfort, and education of the Maharaja. Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone was appointed tutor to His Highness, and assumed charge of his duties on the 21st February 1890. The relations between the Maharaja and his tutor are of the most cordial nature, and there can be no doubt of the benefits which His Highness will derive from Mr. Johnstone's teaching.

6. The Council of Regency suffered a severe loss by the death, on 6th August 1889, of Rao Bahadur Ramchander Vithal, Secretary to the Council,

Raghunath Rao Yádav, Subah of Shahjáhanpur in Malwa, was selected by the President and Members of the Council for the post of Secretary, and joined his appointment on the 26th September 1889.

7. Srinivás Rao, Chief Justice, died at Bombay on the 13th December 1889; he was an able, conscientious, and hard-working official, to whose labours are due the reforms which, during the past three years, have been introduced into the administration of justice in the Gwalior State.

8. Munshi Sohan Lal, Subah of Nimach, was selected by the President and Members of the Council to succeed Srinivás Rao as Chief Justice on probation, and this gentleman assumed charge of his duties on 18th February 1890. Govind Rao Tullu, B.A., LL.B., Prant Judge of Gwalior, conducted the duties of Chief Justice with much ability during the illness of Srinivás Rao in September, and until the appointment of Munshi Sohan Lal.

9. During the year the Council of Regency held their meetings, usually twice a week, and disposed of a large amount of administrative work; the President of the Council, Bapu Sahib Jadov, and all the members have devoted themselves to their duties, and were punctual in their attendance at the meetings of the Council.

10. Considerable progress has been made during the year in the Survey and Settlement Department of the State. In three zillahs of the Gwalior Prant, Mahomed Kasim Khan, Settlement Commissioner, completed the survey of 327 villages, covering an area of 5,76,422 bigahs; the settlement of one Pargana, Nurabad, was effected; the work was examined and reported on by a Committee appointed by the President, and the settlement was finally approved and sanctioned by the Council of Regency. The total cost of Settlement operations during the year was Rs. 1,27,050.

On the receipt of reports from the Subahs of Districts of the difficulty experienced in realizing the revenue in certain over-assessed villages, the Council of Regency, after a careful examination, sanctioned the remission of Rs. 86,955 in the revenue demand of 495 villages.

The Council of Regency having applied for assistance from the Government of India in measures proposed for the survey and settlement of nine districts of the Gwalior State, Sir Edward Buck, Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, visited Gwalior in January 1890, and in consultation with the President of the Council of Regency and the Member in charge of the Revenue Department, drew up a scheme for the introduction of an improved system of survey and record by village patwaris, and proposed that the districts should be summarily settled for a short term, and that during this period the patwaris should be organized and trained so as to enable them to supply the records and maps necessary to carry out the future revenue administration. The Council of Regency have wisely accepted the advice so kindly offered, and have adopted Sir Edward Buck's scheme in its entirety. Application has been made for the services—

(1) of an officer specially recommended by Sir Edward Buck to train and organize the patwari establishment;

(2) of a Deputy Collector of the North-Western Provinces to assist in the summary settlement of the nine districts;

and there is every reason to hope that this important measure will be taken in hand during the present year.

11. The tabular Statement No. 1* gives the financial condition of the Gwalior State for the year ending 5th June 1889. In compliance with the

* Not printed, as being quite unintelligible to any one not acquainted with local terms and the Mahratta system of accounts.

desire of the Government of India, the Council of Regency now supplies a quarterly progress statement of revenue and expenditure, which is forwarded through my office to the Agent to the Governor General.

12. The Council of Regency offered to place at the disposal of the Government of India, for purposes of Imperial defence, a force of two regiments (1,200 sabres) of cavalry, and a transport train of 500 ponies. This loyal offer, which was made by the Council in the name of His Highness the Maharaja, was duly acknowledged and accepted by the Government of India. The organization of the two regiments of cavalry has been commenced, and considerable progress has already been made in the drill, discipline, and armament of the force. Captain Masters, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, was appointed Inspecting Officer in October 1889, and in consultation with the military officers of Sindhia's army, has supervised the arrangements now being undertaken.

13. The tabular Statements A and B, attached, contain particulars of civil and criminal cases disposed of by the Resident during the year.

JUDICIAL.

In the Gwalior State there are altogether 166 officials exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction, and the tabular Statements Nos. 2 and 3, attached, give the details of the work done by the various Courts of the State during the year.

POLICE.

14. *Gwalior State*.—Progress has been made in the reorganization of the Police, and much credit is due to Mr. Onraët, Inspector General, for the manner in which he devoted himself to his duties, and for the considerable measure of success he has attained in improving the condition of the Police, and arranging for the distribution, discipline, and control of the force. The pay of the lowest grade of constables has been increased from R5 to R6, and while the establishment, which numbered 11,667, and cost the State R9,00,147, has been reduced to 9,587, costing R8,88,724; the general efficiency of the Police has been greatly improved. Useful rules have been introduced for the supply of clothing and accoutrements, and for providing a pension fund for members of the Police force who are obliged by age or ill-health to retire from service.

Subahs of zillahs have been invested by the Council of Regency with powers of control over the Police in their districts, and have been held responsible for the preservation of order and the suppression of crime.

DACOITY AND OTHER SERIOUS CRIME.

15. Although violent crime is still very rife in many parts of the Gwalior State, it is satisfactory to note that the number of cases of dacoity reported during the year under report is considerably less than last year, the figures being 58 as compared with 141; cattle-lifting and highway robbery were prevalent in Malwa, and in the Isagarh Prant, 102 cases being reported during the year as compared with 140 in 1888-89. The districts of Bhandar, Tavargarh, and Blind, which suffered most from dacoity in past years, were singularly free from this crime during the year under report; this result is due, in the first place, to the energetic measures taken by the Durbar for the suppression of the gangs of dacoits under Mohan Lal and Nawal Singh, and the pacification of the followers, to the number of 120, of Miharban Singh; and, secondly, to the good management of the Subahs, who by the exercise of vigilance, tact, and firmness have kept their districts in good order.

Allusion was made in the last year's report to the successful operations conducted by the Gwalior Police under Mr. Onraët against the dacoits belong-

ing to the gang of Mohan Lal. Forty-nine out of fifty-eight members of this gang were accounted for, and of these, 13 ringleaders were surrendered to the Magistrate of Agra for complicity in the Mahomedpur dacoity; they were all convicted, 10 being sentenced to transportation for life, and 3 to various terms of imprisonment.

On 12th March 1890 the Gwalior Policee made a successful attack on the gang of dacoits under the leadership of Nawal Singh, the notorious outlaw of the Mainpuri district, for whose capture rewards had been offered by the North-Western Provinces Government and by the Gwalior Durbar. Nawal Singh was killed in the encounter, as were also two of his followers, named Kundan and Ganesha; three others of the same gang have since been captured and surrendered to the Magistrate of Etawah for trial.

In Malwa, Mr. Onraët has taken effective measures for putting an end to the crime of cattle-lifting which, during the cold weather, had assumed alarming proportions in the districts of Gwalior bordering on the Bhopal and Indore States. In the neighbourhood of the Kali Sindh river numbers of stolen cattle have been recovered, and many of the principal offenders have been arrested, while efficient arrangements have been made for guarding the border, and watching the fords of rivers.

The rules framed by Colonel Wylie, C.S.I., Political Agent in Bhopal, for facilitating the pursuit and arrest of criminals escaping from one State into another, were accepted by the Gwalior Durbar, and orders have been issued by the Council of Regeney for their enforcement in the districts bordering on other Native States.

16. *Kaniadhana*.—Three cases of dacoity were reported as having occurred in Kaniadhana during the year. Only one of these cases (*viz.*, the dacoity at Mundra) was successfully traced; 15 persons were arrested by the Lalitpur Policee, and of these 6 were convicted in the Court of the Resident at Gwalior, and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.

EDUCATIONAL.

17. *Gwalior*.—The number of schools in the State has increased from 108 last year to 127.

The Iashkar High School has been raised to the status of a college, and has been affiliated to the Allahabad University. There are besides one High School, 18 Middle Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 24 Upper-primary Schools, 83 Lower-primary, and 2 Aided Schools.

The number of teachers has been increased from 232 to 287, and students have increased from 5,432 to 7,821.

Sixty candidates from various schools in the Gwalior State presented themselves during the year for examination, *viz.*:—

21 for the Entrance Examination.

25 „ „ Middle Anglo-vernaculars.

14 „ „ Sanskrit.*

The results of these examinations are not yet known.

The Budget grant for the Education Department was Rs1,06,755.

PUBLIC WORKS.

18. *Gwalior*.—This department has been well administered by Mr. Harris, the Engineer in charge.

The allotment for the year was R15,50,000. The State financial year commences on 5th June, and during the eight months under review Mr. Harris shows the following expenditure:—

	R	a.	p.
Gwalior Division	2,47,469	0	9
Chambal „	1,45,990	1	5
Goona „	85,079	15	2
Malwa „	1,76,234	1	4
TOTAL	6,54,772	2	8

The amount expended is considerably less than the Budget grant, but Mr. Harris expects that the last four months of the current year, which are those in which most work is done, will bring the total expenditure up to R14,00,000.

The following are the chief works in progress or completed during the year:—

- (1) *Victoria College*—Started in October 1887. Estimate R3,80,000; expended up to date R2,70,000 of which R58,000 was spent during the year.

- (2) *Memorial Hospital*—Estimate R3,22,365. Work has only lately been commenced; but a good start has been made. Plans and estimates only recently passed.

- (3) *Havalat in Lashkar*—Completed.

	R
Estimate	64,881
Expenditure	61,000 (final cost).

- (4) *Kheria dam-reservoir and escape*—Completed.

	R
Estimate	66,000
Expenditure	55,000

- (5) *Barracks at Ambah*—Approaching completion.

	R
Estimate	1,31,513
Expenditure	95,000

- (6) *Jail at Ambah*—Completed.

	R
Estimate	39,811
Expenditure	36,100

- (7) *2nd Section—Morar-Sheopur Road*—

	R
Estimate	1,77,147
Expenditure	1,70,100

The work on this road has been badly done, but steps are being taken to remedy it; the estimate will probably be exceeded by R10,000.

- (8) *Amba-Morena Road*—Open for traffic.

	R
Estimate	1,01,839
Expenditure	82,300

- (9) *Karehra Barracks*—Nearly completed.

	R
Estimate	1,11,484
Expenditure	78,000

- (10) *Bridge over Mhowar river—Jhansi-Sipri Road*.

	R
Estimate	71,237
Expenditure	1,120

(11) *Bhairongarh Jail*—Completed.

	R
Estimate	1,37,372
Expenditure	1,13,200

(12) *Mandisor Jail*—

	R
Estimate	45,033
Expenditure	24,500

No work during the year, owing to failure of contractors.

(13) *Shajapur Dispensary*—In progress.

	R
Estimate	19,526
Expenditure	7,000

(14) *Kachrod Dispensary*—In progress.

	R
Estimate	19,526
Expenditure	4,300

(15) *Agar-Sarangpur Road*—In progress.

	R
Estimate	1,97,789
Expenditure	1,08,400

(16) *Ranija-Kachrod Road*.

	R
Estimate	1,91,240
Expenditure	47,000

Work stopped owing to alteration of alignment.

(17) *Bridge over Arákhál and Causeways over Sakhia and Idlkunda Nullahs*—

	R
Estimate	45,138
Expenditure	8,550

(18) *Repairs and up-keep of Roads taken over from Government, about 600 miles.*

The Agra-Bombay road is in good order from the Chambal to Nurabad; from Nurabad to Gwalior it is in very bad order; from Gwalior to Mohona 5 miles are bad; from Mohona to Sipri and on to Goona and the Parbati the road is in good order.

Gwalior-Etawa Road—59 miles. Of these 8 miles are in bad order, rest of the road good.

Gwalior-Jhansi Road—33 miles. In fair order, with exception of 5 miles which are rough.

Sipri-Jhansi Road—43 miles. A good deal of this road is in bad order, owing to failure of rain during consolidation.

All the roads in Malwa are reported in good order.

	R
Estimated expenditure on all roads	1,80,000
Actual expenditure during year	97,578

During the year, Mr. A. R. Macdonald, Executive Engineer, left the State for employment in Ulwar, and Mr. A. H. Lowry resigned.

BOUNDARIES.

19. Two boundary disputes were settled during the year, viz.:—

(1) *Nadi-ka-gaon (Gwalior) versus Ghosai (Kerowli)*, an old standing dispute, settled by Lieutenant Spence, Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

(2) Tora (Gwalior) *versus* Toria (Datia) settled by Lieutenant Kaye, Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Central India.

MEDICAL.

20. The report on the Agency and Dispensaries in Northern Gwalior, by Surgeon-Major Crofts, Residency Surgeon and Medical Officer to His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia, has already been submitted to the Civil Administrative Medical Officer, Central India.

MISCELLANEOUS.

21. Eight cases of railway accident were reported during the year on the Indian Midland Railway within Gwalior limits; five persons were killed and two injured.

(Sd.) D. W. K. BARR,
Resident, Gwalior.

GWALIOR RESIDENCY,
The 15th April 1890.

CHAPTER II.

INDORE.

Memorandum of the administration of the Indore State for 1889-90.

As the Indore official year, Fasli 1299, has yet to close, the annual report giving statistics and other details, which the Durbar has every year to submit to His Highness the Maharaja, will not be ready for some time to come. I will therefore content myself with mentioning in this memorandum only a few facts and events.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

There was scanty rain this year also. It may be stated as ranging between 28 and 30 inches, the normal fall being, as stated previously, about 36 inches. The *khari* crop was everywhere satisfactory. The *rabi* crop was also satisfactory, excepting in the Rampura district, where wheat is reported to have suffered. The prices of food-grains were upon the whole lower this year than the year previous.

PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY.

In my last year's report I stated that strenuous efforts were being made to effect the capture of Tantia and his lieutenant Bondria, the well-known disturbers of the public peace both in Durbar and British Nimar. It is with pleasure I record the capture of both this year. Tantia was captured with one follower about the commencement of the year, on 11th August 1889, by Sardar Bahadur Risaldar-Major Ishri Parshad, C.I.E., and about the end of the year, 23rd April 1890, Bondria was wounded and killed with some of his associates by Lieutenant Mahomed Ashraf of the Durbar Police force. A detailed narrative of Tantia's capture was submitted on 21st September 1889, which clearly showed that the capture was solely due to the skilful arrangements of Risaldar-Major Ishri Parshad, based on information he received from detective Ganpat, an old harbourer of Tantia, residing in the village of Baner under Barud.

The destruction of Bondria and part of his gang was solely due to the promptitude and bravery of Lieutenant Mahomed Ashraf, who acted upon the information given to him by two convict detectives, Mangu Bhil and Soma Banjara. These detectives had been sentenced to imprisonment by the Zillah Judge of Nimar for harbouring and aiding dacoits, but they were released on bail in August last and made over to Mahomed Ashraf by the orders of the Durbar on their promising to assist him. These detectives sent information to Mahomed Ashraf on 21st April last that Bondria and his associates were seen in the jungle of Sapatia near Marugad on the Durbar borders. Mahomed Ashraf, with a party composed partly of his own men and partly of the British Nimar Police, proceeded to the jungle and came upon the dacoits on the morning of the 23rd April. On seeing the dacoits he told them to lay down their arms. They answered him by a volley. He then opened fire upon them with the result that—

Bondria himself, Onkaria senior, Onkaria junior, and Zalam were mortally wounded. One Balia Bhil was also severely wounded, and one Gendi, wife of Bondria's brother, Lachmania, was slightly wounded.

Gendi has always been reported to have been as active a member of Bondria's gang as any of its male members. Bondria's brother, Lachmania, is reported to have been wounded, but he has not been captured, nor has his

corpse been found. When the conflict was over, Mahomed Ashraf found that, except Bondria and Balia and Gendi, all the others were dead. Bondria died soon afterwards, but not before he confessed to his name. The corpses of Bondria and Onkaria senior were successfully identified before the Deputy Commissioner, Khandwa, and Gendi is said to have deposed to the identity of the other corpses brought to Khandwa before the Police Superintendent. Gold and silver ornaments of the value of ₹1,300 and several arms were found with the dacoits. These successful operations will, it is hoped, considerably check dacoity in Nimar.

THE POLICE.

There has been no change in the number and cost of the Police. The number is 4,337 as before, and the annual cost is ₹5,12,417.

Some attempt has been made this year to weed out inefficient hands. Fifty-two men have been pensioned, and 17 have been compelled to retire on gratuities.

The district of Nimawar, which had been heretofore included for police purposes in the Nimar district, has been from this year separated from it; and an independent officer and establishment communicating direct with the Chief of the Police has been placed at Nimawar. He has been also granted control over the village watchmen. The Police returns show considerable decrease of crime in this district.

No serious crime has been committed by any members of the Moghia tribe. Efforts continue to reclaim them. The colony at Surajpura near Tarana is progressing well. Attempts are being made to settle Moghias in Narayangad and Jagoti by giving them lands and takavi. The Sondhia tribe, though much more settled in their habits than the Moghias, seems still addicted to the crime of cattle-lifting. There are peculiar facilities in Malwa for the commission of this crime, and peculiar difficulties in bringing it home to the perpetrators.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A revised land revenue settlement is being introduced in the mahals of the Nimar district, marginally noted, a total remission of ₹68,321 being made in the gross revenue demand.

1. Khargon.	4. Balakwada.	7. Barud.
2. Mahamadpur.	5. Sanawad.	8. Mardana.
3. Un.	6. Khudgaon.	9. Amlatha.

Nearly one-half of the remission is on account of the Hal Fala and the Karja Chukoti cesses, and the other half on account of reduction in the Land Tax proper. The total remission amounts to one-sixth of the gross revenue demand.

Considerable difficulty is being experienced this year in the collection of the land revenue, mainly owing to an unprecedented fall in the price of opium and the consequent depression in trade. In Malwa, it is said, "the ryots live on grain and pay on opium." But opium at present is a drug in the market, while money is very tight. Opium has been losing ground these ten years, and its future therefore requires serious attention.

Efforts have not been slackened to check opium smuggling.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The useful Public Works which His Highness has liberally sanctioned are making satisfactory progress under the talented Engineer, Mr. Oke, and his staff.

Road from Panth Pimpalia to Bhanpura (a distance of 67 miles). At the commencement of the year 40 miles of earthwork was done. This year 67 masonry drains and culverts were constructed in this 40 miles length at a cost of ₹7,000, whilst the earthwork was further extended to 7 miles. Metal will be spread during the coming rains.

The Sanawad-Khargon Road.—The earthwork of this road was completed last year. All the drains and culverts, numbering over a hundred, have been constructed this year at a cost of ₹42,160. Muram will be spread and rolled this rainy season. I have already said that this line of road passes through British Nimar in two places, a total length of 12 miles, and that it would be useful to complete this portion.

There is, I understand, heavy traffic along this line. The road may ultimately have to be metalled, for a muram road easily gets out of order under heavy traffic.

Indore-Dipalpur Road.—In certain places this road was impassable during the rains, owing to the want of a few drains and culverts. These were constructed this year at a cost of about ₹4,000. This outlay, though small, has made the road passable during the rains.

Shirpur Tank.—The repairs of the tank undertaken in May last are approaching completion. The pitching work will be completed by the end of May to the height of 15 feet from the edge of the water.

Pipes have been laid from the tank to the city, and a filter-tank half-way between Shirpur and the city is being constructed at a cost of ₹23,000. The filter works will be completed by the end of June. The total cost of the Shirpur works will be ₹1,81,000. I have already stated that the previous water-supply to the city was about 6 gallons per head, which has now doubled.

The additions sanctioned last year to the Indore High School and the Jail will be completed by the end of May.

Two important works in the city have been sanctioned this year. The construction of public offices and the widening of the Krishnapura masonry bridge, the sanctioned estimate for the former being ₹1,09,700, and for the latter ₹40,315. The public offices building will be 245 feet long and 89 feet wide, and will have two stories.

The bridge was only 19 feet wide between the parapets. This width will now be increased to 31 feet, including two footpaths of 4 feet each, with a carriage-way of 23 feet clear. This work will be completed up to springing level by the 5th of June. The archwork will be completed in the month of August next.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The number of schools and the cost of education to the State continue the same as last year. Twelve students from the English High School have appeared at the Entrance Examinations of the Calcutta and the Allahabad Universities. The result of the examinations is not yet known.

The study of Natural Science has been newly introduced in the High School. His Highness has sanctioned a sum of ₹1,200 for the necessary apparatus for this purpose.

His Highness has also sanctioned ₹8,000 for building a girls' school.

A matriculated student has been sent to serve as apprentice in the Forest Department of the Central Provinces for one year. It is intended to send him after this period is over to the Forest School at Dehra Dun.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The number of dispensaries in the State continues the same as last year. It may be mentioned that, in addition to these dispensaries, Vaidyas are employed in the mahals to administer Native medicines.

The Inspecting Surgeon, Mr. D. A. Patwardhan, L.M.S., made this year a long tour through the mahals of Nimar and Indore. The sick and the ailing flocked to him wherever he went.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

The subject of reforms in the postal arrangements of the State is under consideration.

It has been pointed out that the State Post Office returns 1 in every 5 of the bearing articles undelivered to the Imperial Post Office. Attempts are being made to reduce this percentage, but the Superintendent of the State Postal Department explains: 1stly, that some of the bearing articles are sent by the Imperial Post Office by oversight to the State Post Office, which are not really for delivery in this State; 2ndly, not a few are sent to the State Post Office for trial delivery, that is, they are so sent when the addressees are not found outside Indore territory, and there is some reason to believe that they may be found in Indore territory; and 3rdly, in places where there are both Imperial and State deliveries like Indore, Burwai, Mehidpur, Mandleshwar, and Choral, letters first attempted to be delivered by the Imperial Post Office without success are again sent to the State Post Office for delivery if possible. Most of these articles have necessarily to be returned.

These are some reasons why the percentage of bearing articles returned undelivered looks so high as 1 in 5.

The Superintendent also explains that in British territory if 1 in 10 articles is returned undelivered, the fact is not regarded as blameable.

It is some satisfaction to find that the amount of the claim bill monthly received from the Imperial Post Office appears increasing.

There is little worth mention in this memorandum in respect to the other departments of the State.

VINAYAK J. KIRTANE,

Minister to His Highness Maharaja Holkar.

DURBAR OFFICE,
Indore, the 14th May 1890.

CHAPTER III.

DEWAS.

Memorandum on the administration of the Dewas State, Senior Branch, for the year ending on the 31st March 1890.

GENERAL REMARKS.

1. The Agent to the Governor General for Central India honoured Dewas with a visit on the 7th January 1890, in the course of his tour. He arrived here on the morning of the 7th and left on the morning of the 9th. The usual ceremonials were observed on the occasion. During his stay here the Agent to the Governor General was pleased to inspect the jails of both the branches, the buildings under construction for the dispensary, and the school.

2. The division of the city of Sarangpur between the senior and junior branches of the Dewas State, commenced in the previous year, was actually carried out in September 1889.

3. In December 1889 the survey of the Kasba (revenue-paying land around the city) of Sarangpur was taken in hand. More than half the work had been completed when the year closed, and as soon as the whole survey is finished the division of the Kasba will also be taken up.

4. A telegraph office was opened at Sarangpur in July 1889, tentatively for one year.

5. The construction of the new metalled road between Agar and Sarangpur was taken in hand by the Gwalior Durbar. About three miles of this road pass through the territory of Dewas, senior branch.

6. The Superintendent went on tour in the Alote pargana at about the close of February 1890. The Superintendent inspected all the villages of the pargana and returned to Dewas on the 24th March.

EDUCATION.

7. The Educational Department is common to both the branches of the Dewas State. The number of schools maintained by both the States is twenty, with an attendance of 922 scholars. Two new schools were opened in the year, at the villages of Nagda and Kasari, within the territory of the senior branch. These were started by the villagers themselves at their own cost, in the hope of obtaining pecuniary aid from the State. It has been found possible to give some aid to them out of village expenses.

8. Three students from the Dewas English school appeared at the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University. All of them passed—two in the second division and one in the third.

9. The construction of a suitable building for the school at Dewas was taken in hand in the year under review, and more than half the work had been completed when the year closed. The cost of this building is to be borne by the junior branch exclusively.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

10. This department is also common to both the branches of the State. In the year 1889 18,030 patients were treated at the dispensaries at Dewas, Alote, and Sarangpur. Fifty-two major and 627 minor operations were performed. Four hundred and eighty-five children were vaccinated throughout the territory: 428 of the vaccinations were successful.

11. The construction of a suitable building for the Dewas dispensary was begun in the year under review, and more than half the work had been finished by March 31st. The cost of this building is to be borne exclusively by the senior branch.

JAIL.

12. The accommodation at the Dewas City Jail being found to be insufficient an additional ward was constructed in the year under review.

13. The number of prisoners at the Dewas City Jail on the 31st March 1890 was 23.

POLICE.

14. All the villages included in the Raghogarh Tappa of the Dewas pargana, with one exception, were, at the commencement of the year, without chaukidars or village watchmen. In the year under review chaukidars were appointed at six villages, and waste land was given to them for maintenance under the usual conditions. Similarly, in 13 villages of the Alote pargana, which were found to be without chaukidars, orders were issued to the *Kamasdar* to make these appointments without further delay. These orders have been partly carried out, and all the remaining appointments will be made shortly.

15. In the course of his tour the Superintendent personally warned the headmen of each and every village of the Alote pargana that they would be held responsible for crimes committed within the limits of their villages.

16. No mail robbery was committed within the year. On the 27th February three persons attempted to rob a cart passing over the Sehore-Ashta road, at a distance of only a mile from the Dewas city. Timely assistance rescued the cart, but the offenders escaped. In the Dewas pargana a serious case of murder occurred in which a State sepoy was killed. The efforts to detect and arrest the offenders had not proved successful when the year closed. Another case of murder in Dewas city was also reported; in this case also the offender has as yet managed to elude arrest. In the Alote pargana one case of dacoity and one of robbery with violence were reported.

17. No offences of cattle-lifting on a large scale were committed in the year. Here and there unimportant cases occurred. The number of cattle stolen was 90 in the Alote and 24 in the Dewas pargana.

18. The jowari crop was above the average, and its price was cheap. Speaking generally, peace and order prevailed throughout the State during the year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

19. The expenditure sanctioned in the Budget for Public Works amounted to ₹19,972-10; out of this amount ₹9,035-6 had been actually spent on the 31st of March 1890. The new ward at the Dewas Jail and the Dewas Dispensary were the two important public works taken up in the year. The ward has already been finished. The dispensary remained under construction when the year closed.

JUDICIAL.

20. *Civil Justice*.—The Superintendent had 30 civil appeals before him for disposal. Of these 21 were decided and 9 remained pending on the 31st March 1890. The Judge of the Dewas Adalat had 184 civil original cases for disposal before him. Of these, 158 were disposed of, and 26 remained pending on the 31st March 1890.

21. The Civil Courts of the Kamasdars of Sarangpur and Alote had very few civil cases for disposal before them. The exact returns were not available when the year ended.

22. The Kazi of Dewas decided 30 cases affecting the Mahomedan community, in connection with matrimonial disputes and suits for maintenance.

23. *Criminal Justice.*—The Superintendent had before him 11 Sessions cases for disposal. All of these were decided before the 31st March 1890. There were also 8 criminal appeals for disposal before the Superintendent, and all were decided before the 31st March 1890.

24. The Judge of the Dewas Adalat had 250 criminal cases for disposal before him. Of these, 214 were decided and 36 remained pending on the 31st March 1890.

SEASON AND AGRICULTURE.

25. The fall of rain amounted to 29 inches in the Dewas pargana, 40 inches in the Alote pargana, and 48 in the Sarangpur pargana. Excessive rain greatly damaged the cotton crop in the Sarangpur pargana. The outturn of the other kharif crops was good there and elsewhere. The outturn of the rabi crops was below the average owing to the want of the showers, which generally fall late in the winter season. The outturn of opium was, on the whole, good; but its price has gone down beyond expectation, and purchasers have not been found coming forward ready to take it even at the low rate prevailing in the later months of the year. The price of jowari also went down considerably when the produce was first brought for sale; it had gone up a little towards the termination of the year.

26. Six villages of the Sarangpur pargana were visited by a hailstorm on the 4th March 1890, and heavy damage was caused to the rabi crops, which were then standing. In the Alote pargana a hailstorm occurred at one of the villages, causing slight damage.

27. Influenza and remittent fever affected public health very injuriously in February and March 1890.

FINANCE.

28. The introduction of a printed form of the weekly State accounts to be regularly submitted to the First Assistant Agent to the Governor General was attended by good results, and has brought about considerable improvement in the system in which the State accounts are kept. This weekly account contains all the requisite information regarding the Budget Estimate and Actuals of the year as it progresses, and the financial position of the State is thus under the careful and continuous supervision.

29. Inclusive of arrears for the past year the receipts for the year were estimated at R3,50,000. This was exclusive of the opening cash balance of the 1st June 1889, which amounted to R20,509-12-11½. Up to the 31st March 1890 the actual collections amounted to R2,03,050-2-8.

30. The expenditure for the year was estimated at R2,78,617-1. The amount actually spent up to the 31st March 1890 was R1,86,667-5-4½.

31. The saving available for repayment of the State debts in the year was estimated at R67,500. Out of this amount R7,435-3 were paid before 31st March 1890. Subsequent to that date R26,020 further have already been disbursed in repayment of the State debts, while it is expected that R34,044-13 more will have been paid off on the same account before the 31st of May 1890.

32. The amount of the scheduled State debts on 1st June 1889 was R4,49,616-8-11. Out of this R40,034-2 were struck off, and R67,500, as already explained, will have been paid before the 31st of May next. This will reduce the State debts by the end of May, when the State year closes, to R3,42,082-6-11, exclusive of interest.

33. All bills of expenditure were regularly paid every month.

LAND REVENUE.

34. No regular survey of land has yet been made in any of the parganas. The assessment is based upon old rough surveys, and is, therefore, neither accurate nor equitable. So long as opium fetched a pretty high price the cultivators paid the assessment without much difficulty and murmur. But of late years the price of opium has considerably fallen, and in the year under review it has sunk below R20 per *dhari*. Even at this low price there is great difficulty in finding purchasers. The consequence is that a large stock of opium remained unsold when the year closed, and difficulty in collecting the second instalment of the land revenue is inevitable.

The assessment on irrigated land in Malwa rose with the great rise in the price of opium. Now that the price of opium has gone down considerably, cultivators are everywhere clamouring for a reduction of assessment levied on irrigated land, and calculated at a time when the prices obtainable for opium were exorbitantly high. The cultivation of opium has now become a positively losing concern. While it is possible that the substitution of other irrigated crops for the poppy may bring, in some measure, relief, it is obvious that such relief can be only partial and inadequate, requiring time before its effects will be actually felt. It is therefore incumbent on the State to seriously consider the question of reducing the assessments, unless a change, at present quite unexpected, in the prospects of the trade shortly ensues.

(Sd.) V. KUNTE,

Superintendent, Dewas State.

(Sd.) A. TUCKER,

First Asst. to the Agent, Governor General.

Note—This memorandum relates to the year ending 31st March 1890. As the State year closes on 1st June the information is necessarily in some respects incomplete.

Dewas State, Junior Branch.

GENERAL.

His Highness the Raja of Dewas, Junior branch, remained at his capital for the greater part of the year, paying, however, at its close a visit of condolence to his relative, His Highness the Maharaja of Dhar.

2. The rainfall was unequal in the different parganas of the State, but on the whole the crops were fair. In common with other States in Malwa the Dewas State is in a position of some difficulty in consequence of the continued depression in the opium trade: remedial measures are under consideration.

3. The State was fairly free from dacoity and violent crime. The revenue and judicial branches of the administration were fairly conducted, although in one or two cases laxity and want of vigour were noticed. Some progress was made in education, in which the junior and senior branches of the Dewas State are jointly interested. Some useful irrigation works are reported to have been constructed. Public health was good. The year generally was uneventful, and, were it not that some anxiety is felt regarding the State finances, the general administration might be considered fairly efficient and satisfactory.

(Sd.) A. TUCKER,

First Asst. to the Agent, Governor General.

CHAPTER IV.

BHOPAL.

Annual Administration Report of the Bhopal Agency for the year 1889-90.

I.—GENERAL.

The season and crops have been fair, there having been no scarcity anywhere in the Agency.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Wylie was on privilege leave from the 8th July to the 8th October, during which time Colonel G. R. Peart, Commandant of the Bhopal Battalion, held charge of the Political Agent's office.

The duties of Agency Surgeon were performed by—

Surgeon Alpin from the 1st April to the 1st August.

Surgeon Bown from the 1st August to the 12th November.

Surgeon-Major Dane from the 12th November to the 31st March.

Lieutenant Cubitt, Boundary Settlement Officer, was transferred to the Baluchistan Agency on the 4th April, and Lieutenant H. B. Peacock assumed charge of the Boundary Settlement office on the 16th December.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited Bhopal, as Her Highness the Begum's guest, on the 8th and 9th October.

II.—POLITICAL.

The great event of the year in Bhopal has been the death on the 20th February of Saiad Sadik Hassan Khan, the consort of Her Highness the Begum, which is a matter of great grief to Her Highness.

Care has been shown in the management of State affairs; crime has been repressed; and the Minister is occupied in endeavouring to amend the land settlement. The Begum has received the thanks of Government for the offer of her troops in case of need.

His Highness the Raja of Narsingarh has dispensed with the services of his Dewan Mian Hari Singh, who has consequently returned to the Punjab. His Highness is now managing his own affairs, and promises to pay off his debts, and make other improvements in his State during the next year. The Raja has lately married the daughter of Maharaj Futteh Singh, who is a nephew of the Maharaja of Jodhpur.

Since these words were written the news of the death of His Highness has been received.

During the year His Highness the Nawab of Tonk visited his pargana of Seronj, which is situated in this Agency. I am glad to be able to mention that the improvement in the administration of Seronj, which I noticed in my last annual report, continues. There is very little dacoity in the pargana; criminals are readily surrendered, and Seronj, under Nazim Mirza Mahomed Abkar Ali Khan, is a very different place to what it was two years ago under his predecessors.

The political affairs of the other States of the Agency do not require special notice.

III.—TRADE.

Owing to the fall in the price of opium trade has been slack, and the Indian Midland Railway has been disappointed in the amount of grain which has been exported.

IV.—JUDICIAL.

The Statements marked A and B show the working of the Courts of the Political Agent and of the Superintendent of the Sehore Station. A considerable number of dacoity cases were tried during the year. These cases were committed to the Political Agent's Court by the Thagi and Dacoity Department. In half of them the evidence for the prosecution was so unsatisfactory that the accused were acquitted.

V.—POLICE.

The States of Bhopal, Seronj, Rajgarh, and Narsingarh have made some additions to their police force.

VI.—DACOITY.

Dacoity has been prevalent in the Gwalior and Indore districts of the Agency. The cases are principally cattle-lifting, and, as mentioned last year, the stolen animals are almost invariably driven off in a westerly direction, and once they cross the Kali-Sindh river all trace of them is lost. The Durbars of Gwalior and Indore have at last accepted the new extradition rules, and they have been specially addressed by the Agent to the Governor General on the subject of the surrender of criminals and stolen property.

There has been very little dacoity in Bhopal, the Durbar of that State having made efficient efforts for its suppression.

There have been no mail robberies in the Agency this year.

The control of the Khilchipur Durbar over its Moghias has been very lax: this has been brought to the Rao's notice on several occasions.

VII.—EDUCATION.

Both the High and the Girls' Schools at Sehore continue to thrive. The numbers at the close of the year were 305 in the former and 127 in the latter. Nineteen boys went up for the Middle Class Examination, and of these 14 passed.

In Her Highness the Begum's School at Bhopal about 140 boys read in the Vernacular and 80 in the English Department. Four boys went up for the Middle Class Examination at Hoshangabad, and all passed.

There are no other schools of importance in the Agency.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The roads in and about Sehore have been kept in good repair, and the bridge over the Sēwan river, known as the Begum's bridge, has been repaired at a cost of about R2,000. Her Highness has re-built another bridge over the Sewan called the "Bakri Pul." A metalled road from Bhopal to Siampur is being constructed by the Begum, and a new road from the Gulgaon station to Raisen has been marked out. It is expected that these roads will prove useful railway feeders.

The Gwalior and Bhopal Durbars maintain the metalled roads, which pass through their respective States in this Agency in fair working order. The roads in the Rajgarh and Narsingarh States are under our Public Works Department, and are also in fair order. Her Highness the Begum is extending the water-works at Bhopal, so that the large suburb of Jehangirabad will shortly be supplied in the same way as the city is now. This will be a great boon to the inhabitants. A serai for travellers has been re-built at Sehore by Seth Hansraj of that station in commemoration of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress.

IX.—BOUNDARIES.

Twenty-four boundary cases have been settled this year; of these seventeen were settled mutually, and the remainder by the Boundary Settlement Officer. The States concerned were Gwalior (15 cases) and Garha (7 cases) on one side *versus* Bhopal, Seronj, Kurwai, Mahomedgarh, Nawab Basoda, and Maksudan-garh on the other.

In addition to the above, two boundary disputes between Rajgarh and Narsingarh (*viz.*, Mithanpur *versus* Pilikarar and Rajgarh *versus* Patan), which have been pending for over 40 years, have been finally settled. Considering that the Boundary Settlement Officer has only been in the Agency since the 16th December, and was quite new to the work, the result in my opinion is satisfactory.

X.—MEDICAL.

The Agency Surgeon's report on the Agency Hospital at Sehore, on the Prince of Wales' Hospital at Bhopal, and on the various dispensaries throughout the Agency, has been sent as usual to the Residency Surgeon at Indore.

The Agency Hospital and Dispensaries continue to do good work, and the Gwalior Durbar has sanctioned R7,000 being spent on the erection of a new dispensary at Shujalpur, which was badly needed. The principal point to notice at Bhopal is that Her Highness the Begum has obtained the services of a competent and energetic Lady Doctor for her female hospital. This lady, who joined her appointment on the 20th December, has already obtained the confidence of the women of Bhopal, who not only attend the female hospital freely, but are beginning to send for her to their own homes. The Lady Doctor's name is Miss Niebel.

I regret to notice that the officials of the various Gwalior parganas in this Agency render little or no assistance to the cause of vaccination.

XI.—LOCAL CORPS.

A detachment of the Bhopal Battalion was instrumental in the capture of the celebrated dacoit leader, Tantia Bhil.

H. WYLIE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent in Bhopal.

SEHORE,
The 7th April 1890.

CHAPTER V.

BHOPAWAR.

Report of the Bhopawar Agency for 1889-90.

I.—GENERAL.

The past year has been a favourable one on the whole as regards rainfall and crops, and except in those portions of the Agency lying below the ghâts, in the Narbada Valley, food-grains of all sorts were abundant, and prices have been low. Appendix I. will show that the rainfall registered at the various stations where rain-gauges are maintained averaged 31·26 inches, as compared with 21·87 inches last year. The fall, however, was not well distributed, there being an insufficient quantity at the end of the monsoon, while no rain fell afterwards, as generally happens in the end of December and in January. Consequently, while the “kharif” harvest was good the “rabi” crop has been more or less a failure, and anxiety is felt in certain places for the supply of drinking water, the wells not having been filled by the winter rains. This is especially the case in portions of Nimar, where, even as early as the end of February, when I was there on tour, the want of good water for domestic purposes was beginning to be felt.

It has been a fairly healthy year. No general epidemic of cholera occurred, but malarious fever of a dangerous type was unusually prevalent, especially in the hilly tracts, during the unhealthy months at the close of the rains. This, no doubt, was due to the early termination of the monsoon previously noticed.

There were several changes in the office of Political Agent. Colonel Muir was relieved by Lieutenant Ramsay on the 11th May 1889, and when the latter proceeded on privilege leave on the 13th October, Colonel Burne, Commandant, Malwa Bhil Corps, took over charge till I arrived from furlough on the 18th December 1889. Surgeon-Major Duke, in charge of the Malwa Bhil Corps and Agency Surgeon, was relieved by Dr. Lowdell of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, on the 26th July 1889, Dr. Duke going to Cashmere as Residency Surgeon.

The Agent to the Governor General made a tour in the Agency in December 1889, visiting Manpur, Khalghat, Barwani, Ali Rajpur, Jobat, Sirdarpur, Dhar, and other places, and meeting most of the Chiefs and leading men.

My own tour commenced on the 7th January 1890 and ended on the 11th March. I visited in succession Jhabua, Bori, Jobat, and Ali Rajpur, at each of which I made short halts, taking up all cases of importance that were pending. From Ali Rajpur I went through portions of Gwalior, Indore, and Dhar to Barwani, where I remained a fortnight, marching through the hilly tract in the Satpuras and visiting Rajpur, the present residence of the Rana. I then proceeded to Khalghat on the Narbada, and thence visited Mahesar and Mandlesar of Indore, inspecting the Bagode pargana, where a new revenue settlement is about to be carried out. From Bagode I returned to Sirdarpur *via* Manpur and Dhar, at both of which places I made short halts.

The Commandant and Adjutant of the Malwa Bhil Corps made tours through the Agency, when engaged on the inspection of the posts of the regiment established at Jhabua, Ali Rajpur, Barwani, and Jobat.

The Agency Surgeon inspected most of the dispensaries under the Agency during the cold weather.

II.—POLITICAL.

No event of general importance occurred in the Agency during the past year. The Bhils have been quiet, and, food being abundant no large gangs of dacoits have been heard of, though isolated cases of violent crimes, dacoities and highway robberies have been brought to notice from time to time. The following political events of importance have occurred in each State:—

Gwalior—Indore.—Only portions of these States are in the Agency, and reports regarding them will reach the Agent to the Governor General from other sources.

Dhar.—The Maharani of Dhar died on the 11th January 1890 after a long illness, in which she was attended by Dr. Keegan from Indore. His Highness the Maharaja was greatly attached to her, and has felt her death. For some time afterwards he was unable to attend to State affairs, but was in better health and spirits when I passed through Dhar in March, and negotiations are in progress for a fresh marriage. Her Highness the late Maharani was his only wife.

Jhabua.—During the greater portion of the year under review the Chief endeavoured to carry out his wishes for the adoption of Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, to the exclusion of the families of the Umraos of Jhabua, who are more nearly connected with the ruling family. The Umraos were unanimously of opinion that any such adoption from Jodhpur would be an act of injustice to themselves as a body, and the Raja has latterly, apparently given up the idea.

The Raja is also desirous of marrying his only daughter, who is stated to be 16 years of age, and negotiations with this object have been going on, but nothing has as yet been settled. I was able, when at Jhabua, to arrange that the numerous complaints against the personal servants and favourites of the Raja should be enquired into by the Dewan. Four of the most prominent were sent to the Dewan, who is investigating the complaints against them. There are symptoms of a better understanding being established between the Chief and the Dewan. The remaining questions in regard to the boundary territory between Indore and Jhabua in the parganas of Tilsa and Chachar are at last likely to be finally settled. A Commission composed of

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| 1. Babu Chandi Charan Mitter . . . | President, |
| 2. Rao Bahadur Narain Rao Bhikaji,
Dewan of Jhabua, | } Members, |
| 3. Ramchander Vithal, Indore, | |

assembled last month at Indore, and are at present engaged on the case. Rao Bahadur Narain Rao Bhikaji, the Dewan, has continued to do excellent work, and his influence is felt in all departments of the State.

Kuber Singh, the Thakur of Bori under Jhabua, has been disposed to give trouble during the past year. He is heavily in debt, his liabilities being stated at R75,000 to R80,000, or nearly four times his income, and he is inclined to get money from his Bhil subjects by means they consider unjust. This Thakur is a brother of Jowan Singh, the Superintendent of Ali Rajpur. He gave material assistance during the troubles in the Bhil country in 1883, and it is to be regretted that he has sunk into dissipated habits and is oblivious of warnings and advice.

Ali Rajpur.—Thakur Jowan Singh, the Superintendent, proceeded on a pilgrimage to Badri Nath. He left in the middle of June 1889 and returned on the 15th of November. During his absence Ramkishan Panth, the Sudder Amin, carried on his duties. The young Chief, Vijay Singh, is now 22 years of age, and the Superintendent proposes that he should be put in charge of the parganas of Nanpur and Khatali, under his own supervision, and be thus

gradually trained in the administration of his State. This proposal is at present under the consideration of the Agent to the Governor General. The Rani gave birth to a daughter on the 4th September 1889, and the Chief is about to make another marriage in Guzerat. The marriage of the third daughter of the late Chief Rana Rupdeo took place at Ali Rajpur in June 1889.

The indebtedness of the State has now been reduced to Rs56,435, of which Rs34,000 are due to the British Government, on account of the balance of nazarana on the succession of the present Rana.

Barwani.—There was considerable friction throughout the year between the Rana and his Dewan, Munshi Chandi Parshad. Constant complaints against each other were made to the Political Agent by the Chief and his Minister, and it became evident that the Munshi was unable to carry on the administration in conjunction with the Rana, who received administrative powers from the Government of India in beginning of 1886 as a tentative measure. Chandi Parshad has therefore been allowed to retire on pension, and the Agent to the Governor General when he was on tour informed the Rana that on the Dewan's retirement he might apply for any one he wished to have as his successor. The Chief accordingly applied for the services of Madhorao Powar, the Head Clerk of the Agency, and the selection meeting with the Agent to the Governor General's approval Madhorao relieved Munshi Chandi Parshad on the 18th of March 1890. The position of Dewan at Barwani is a difficult one as the Chief, though he has an ample private allowance, is disposed to exceed the Budget and endeavours to make the State defray expenditure, which should come out of his allowance. As the Dewan is responsible that the Budget is adhered to it required a man of more tact and judgment than Chandi Parshad possessed to carry on the administration on the lines laid down. The open and well-known disagreement between the Chief and his Dewan led to unfortunate consequences, and the present state of affairs in Barwani is not satisfactory. There is a disposition to starve and under-pay the State officials. There are at present no heads to the Public Works, Police, or Educational Department, vacancies not having been filled up; and in other branches of the administration the same tendency was evident. When I visited the State I found that hardly a single official was in his own proper post, the temporary incumbents only receiving acting allowances, or the pay of appointments other than those they were holding. The bad policy of thus starving and, eventually, impairing the public establishments has been impressed on the Rana, whom I have also strongly advised to leave the removal and appointment of the subordinate officials in the hands of his Dewan. I trust that matters in these, as well as in other respects, will greatly improve during the coming year. Madhorao Powar, who served for 20 years in this office, and was highly thought of by all my predecessors, has gone to Barwani as the Chief's own nominee, and if he fails to establish an *entente cordiale* with the Chief it will, I consider, be apparent that the Rana is not disposed to have any one as Dewan who may act as a check on his own views for the management of the State, and the disposal of its finances. The financial condition of Barwani is satisfactory. Two and a half lakhs are invested in Government paper, for which the State draws an income of over Rs10,000 as interest. The revenue for 1889-90 was Rs1,98,871, showing an increase of Rs37,163 over the actuals for 1888-89. The actual expenditure was only Rs1,50,014 as against Rs1,86,089 shown in the estimate; the reduction is due to the non-execution of various public works budgeted for, and the starving system applied to the State establishments. There was a balance of Rs1,121-10-8 in the State treasury when Munshi Chandi Parshad handed over charge.

The youngest Rani, known as the Biloriawali, gave birth to a son on the 21st January 1890. This lady being the Chief's favourite wife he was anxious

to celebrate the event with much ceremony. As, however, little notice had been taken of the birth of an elder son on the 26th of December 1888 by a senior wife, the Hiralwali Rani, the Chief was informed that special rejoicings on the present occasion were not necessary.

The Ranis and Raghunath Singh, a near relative of the Chief, complained on several occasions that their allowanees had been stopped. Arrangements have been made to pay up the arrears due to the Ranis, and also to liquidate unauthorised advances the Chief received for various purposes from the State treasury. He has agreed to having ₹500 stopped monthly from his private allowance of ₹2,000 a month till these claims on him are settled.

Jobat.—Rana Sarup Singh is now 23 years of age, and is anxious to be given the entire management of his State. The debts are, however, still considerable in proportion to the revenue, and as the Rana has contracted fresh private indebtedness of his own, it is not advisable that he should be given much power till he shows that he is able to control himself, and has some knowledge of administration. He has been recommended to attend regularly at the Kamdar's office. Waman Rao, the Kamdar, has continued to give satisfaction, and has been told to offer the Rana all possible facilities for gaining administrative knowledge.

Bhumias and Guaranteed Thakurs.—There is little of importance to mention in regard to the smaller estates under the Agency. Moti Singh, the guaranteed Bhumia of Chota Barkhera, committed suicide on the 14th September 1889, and was succeeded by his eldest son Mugat Singh, whose succession was duly recognised by Government.

Bhumia Sher Singh of Kali Baori, a small guaranteed Bhumiat in the Dharampuri pargana of Dhar, situated immediately below Mandu, is anxious to have charge of his estate, which has been under management since his father's death in 1874. The Bhumia is 31 years of age, and as the estate is now free of debt I have recommended that he may be given charge of it.

III.—TRADE.

The outturn of opium during the past year has been below the average. This is partly due to the want of water during the months opium cultivation is carried on, but the chief reason is, undoubtedly, the fall in the price of the drug, which has now so depreciated in value that the area of land under opium cultivation is likely to be permanently reduced. Five hundred and forty-one chests of opium were exported from the Dhar scales and sent to the railway at Mhow as compared with 892 chests the previous year.

Advances were made in freeing trade from restrictions in the shape of transit dues, which have now been abolished throughout the Agency. Small fees are, however, still levied under the name of Khunt by the local Patels and Tarvis, through whose limits goods pass. In Ali Rajpur "Khunt" was abolished along with the regular transit dues, exciting some opposition from those who had hitherto enjoyed it. The exact nature of this impost, as well as the services for which it is considered a return, are under investigation.

The Statement, Appendix II, shows the traffic on the Agra and Bombay road during the past year.

Dhar.—A question is under consideration as to the rights of the guaranteed Bhumias to distil their own spirits. The Durbar claim the sole right, but the Bhumias have apparently always distilled what they required for their own consumption.

Ali Rajpur.—The export trade consists chiefly of gram and mhowa, timber also being exported to some extent. A portion of the revenue derived from the Abkari used formerly to go to the Dowager Ranis, but is now credited

to the State. Transit dues were entirely abolished in honour of the Jubilee of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress, and forest and abkari dues reduced on the same occasion.

Barwani.—This State carries on a large and increasing trade with Khandedh on the one side and with Mhow on the other. The exports are chiefly cotton, tilseed, oil, and food-grains, while sugar, salt, tobacco, and piece goods are imported in return.

Bagode (Dewas).—A feeder road is under construction from Padlia, the head-quarters of the pargana to Balwara on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. The consolidation of the metal has not been completed. When it is, and the road opened for traffic, the trade of this isolated pargana should be much improved.

IV.—JUDICIAL.

A.—Civil.

Agency Court.—There were 14 suits pending at the close of 1888-89, and 62 fresh suits were filed, of the aggregate value of R2,776-8-6, during the past year. Fifty-seven cases were disposed of, leaving 19 pending at the end of the year. See Appendix attached marked A.

Court of Deputy Road Superintendent.—One suit was pending at the close of 1888-89 in the Deputy Road Superintendent's Court, and 46 were filed during the year. The aggregate value was R662-1-9; of these 46 were disposed of, leaving again only one pending suit. Vide Appendix A.

The returns from the Durbars will be seen from Appendix III.

B.—Criminal.

Information under this head is given in the accompanying tabular Statements. Vide Appendices B and IV.

Jail Statistics.

These are embodied in the accompanying tabular form. Vide Appendices E and V.

The average number of prisoners in the Sirdarpur Jail was 17·80 as compared with 18·91 last year, and in the Tehsil lock-up at Manpur 3·14.

V.—POLICE.

Agency Police.—Sanction was given in 1886 to a scheme for providing a Police force under the Agency, to be called the "Agency Police," in place of the old force known as the Chikli Police, supported by contributions from the States. The Agent to the Governor General, in sanctioning the proposals for the new Agency Police directed that if possible a son of one of the local Thakurs should be appointed to the post of Superintendent. No one has as yet been selected.

BOMBAY AND AGRA ROAD POLICE.

*The Police Force** for the protection of the 88 miles of the Bombay and Agra Road within the limits of the Agency consisted of 3 officers and 29 men, whose pay amounted to R3,168 per annum.

They were assisted by 3 sowars and 19 constables of the Blhumia Police. The head-quarters are at Khalghat on the Narbada, and there are 19 chaukis or police posts and 12 dharamsalas or resting-places, on the road.

Repairs to the chaukis and dharamsalas have been carried out during the year.

* See Form D.

Mahomed Nawaz Khan, pensioned Jemadar of the Central India Horse, has held the post of Deputy Road Superintendent, and has performed his duties satisfactorily.

Dhar.—The City Police at Dhar has been placed under an independent officer, otherwise the State Police arrangements have not been changed.

Barwani.—The State Police consists of 237 men, of whom 17 are mounted constables, and costs R21,644 annually. A competent and experienced Police Superintendent is required to reorganize the force.

VI.—DACOITY AND OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES.

Appendix VI shows that 27 dacoities were reported by the State during the past year. There is, unfortunately, no reliable means of checking these returns, and it is probable that crime occurs, news of which does not reach the Agency. Reports are received from Gwalior,* but none came from Indore. The Dhar Durbar was remiss on one occasion in reporting, and was addressed on the subject. The smaller States reported regularly. There was no general or combined outbreak of dacoity, and the services of the local corps were not required.

Dhar.—In all 11 dacoities were reported by the Dhar Durbar, none of which were accompanied with murder; property worth R1,088 was stated to have been taken.

Jhabua.—Ten dacoities occurred in Jhabua, and 21 other serious crimes. Efforts have been made during the year to trace out and capture the members of a gang of 11 dacoits from Kaehnaria in Gwalior territory, who attempted to plunder the village of Baori, in Jhabua, on the 28th March 1888. Nahar Singh, son of the Thakur of Baori, was killed by an arrow in driving off the robbers. Three of the gang were arrested and tried in the Political Agent's Court. Two more are now awaiting trial, and efforts are being made to capture the others.

Ali Rajpur.—Five dacoities occurred in this State, and property valued at R395 was carried off. In 1888-89 there were three dacoities, and R873 worth of property was plundered.

Barwani.—It is satisfactory to note that, as in 1888-89, no case of dacoity occurred in Barwani. The State appears singularly free from crime of a serious nature.

VII.—EDUCATIONAL.†

Agency Schools.—There is a regimental school at Sirdarpur, the headquarters of the Malwa Bhil Corps. The Bazar Fund contributes R50 a year towards its support. The average daily attendance last year was 88.

The Anglo-Vernacular School at Manpur sent up 3 boys for the Central India Schools Examination; the result is not yet known. There is a Hindi School at Khurdi, in the Manpur pargana, for the education of Bhil boys.

Dhar.—The English School at Dhar sent up 7 candidates to the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, of whom 2 were successful. Fifteen boys out of 17 passed the Central India Schools Examination. Scholarships were awarded for proficiency in Sanskrit, Geography, and History.

Jhabua.—Efforts are being made by the Dewan to extend the benefits of education to the Bhils, and a class has been formed for this purpose.

Ali Rajpur.—I was glad to notice that Bhil classes have been formed in the State school.

Barwani.—The schools require an efficient Head Master to be appointed.

* Only one dacoity reported during the year.

† Vide Educational statistics—Tables I to VII (attached).

VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Manpur.—(British) R1,900 were sanctioned under this head, and R1,896 were expended, the chief item being repair of wells, on which R1,515 were spent.

Dhar.—A new palace for the Chief, close to the Mhow road, has been completed. The site was recommended as being more healthy than the present palace, which is in the heart of the town.

Barwani.—Rupees 31,014 were spent on Public Works, but the results, owing to the want of an efficient supervisor, are far from satisfactory. Rupees 10,543 were employed on the repair of roads, R7,830 on new buildings, and R5,615 on construction of tanks and irrigation works.

IX.—BOUNDARIES.

There were 71 boundary disputes pending in this office at the beginning of the year, and 3 fresh cases were filed, making 74 in all. Of these 25 had been settled at the end of March, leaving 49. Lieutenant C. E. Ross, the Boundary Settlement Officer, was appointed in November 1889, and is still in camp. Out of the 25 cases disposed of, 9 have been settled amicably and 9 by panchayats, while 7 were decided by the Boundary Settlement Officer. In 4 of these his decision has been accepted, and only 1 of the remaining 3 has been appealed against as yet.

There are 7 long standing and important boundary disputes between Bagode (Dewas) and Indore, which will have to be taken up next year when the revenue settlement of the pargana is being carried out.

X.—MEDICAL.

The prevailing diseases were fever, conjunctivitis, chest and bowel complaints. There were 46,816 admissions in all the dispensaries of the Agency in 1889-90 as compared with 46,977 in the previous year, and 145 deaths occurred as against 135 in 1888-89.

The Victoria Hospital at Sirdarpur has been doing well; 5,238 out- and 433 in-patients received relief as compared with 5,297 out- and 363 in-patients during 1888-89.

The two dispensaries maintained by Government at Manpur and Khalghat have done well, but call for no special remark.

There are 11 dispensaries in the Agency kept up by Native States and supervised by the Agency Surgeon, *viz.*, Jhabua 3, Ali Rajpur 1, Barwani 3, Jobat 1, Bakhtgarh (Dhar) 1, Bagode 1, Gwalior 1.

A dispensary at Tirla, in the estate of the guaranteed Bhumia of Nimkhera, was abolished on the 1st March 1890.

The Dhar Durbar has 8 dispensaries and Indore 3, which are not supervised.

Vaccination work has been carried on generally throughout the Agency.

XI.—LOCAL CORPS.

No changes were made in the detachments of the Malwa Bhil Corps in the Agency.

Colonel Burne, the Commandant, is desirous of making certain fresh dispositions, and, in connection with his scheme has asked me to consider whether the small post at Jobat can be given up. Jobat is nearly midway between Sirdarpur and Ali Rajpur, where there is a company of the regiment. It is also only 18 miles from Jhabua, where another company is stationed. The post was established, as a temporary measure, in 1883, when Jobat was in a disturbed state, owing to the depredations of the famous outlaw, Nana Rawat.

Since the destruction of that leader and his band, however, the district has been fairly quiet, and the question of withdrawing the post is under consideration.

Weekly reports have come regularly to the Agency from the Native officers in charge of the detachments. The reports are still too meagre, and do not contain as much information about affairs in the districts as they might. They are, however, fuller than they were, and useful intelligence has occasionally been obtained through this channel.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

A large gang of Biluchis passed through the Agency in December 1889. They arrived in Jhabua territory from the Dohad district, and eventually left Central India limits by the Bombay and Agra high road, going into Khandesh. Complaints were made against them of high-handedness, and a disinclination to pay for supplies, but they were not accused of actually committing any crimes. Instructions were issued, impressing on the States the necessity for at once reporting the arrival of these wandering gangs, and also for informing the authorities of the next State or district of their coming, so that arrangements may be made for having them watched and guarded.

11. Villayatis who came into the Agency contrary to the standing orders have been deported. Orders from the Agent to the Governor General calling for half-yearly returns of Villayatis, and insisting on the States or their employers, if in private service, providing security for their good behaviour, were sent to all the States in the Agency, and should greatly increase our control over this class.

Since the completion of the report information has been received of an outbreak of cholera at Sagor, a large village belonging to a jagirdar under the Gwalior Durbar. One hundred and thirty-eight persons are reported to have died, and there were 199 seizures. Cholera has since ceased. As Sagor is near the high road between Dhar and Mhow, the military authorities were at once informed, and arrangements made to prevent the disease spreading.

To enable this office to prepare and submit the report by 1st May the Durbars were directed to close their accounts on the 20th March. Hence the Financial Statement, Appendix VII, gives the returns of receipts and expenditure for 11 months only. Comparison could not be made with the accounts of the previous year, and, as will be seen, the information supplied in some instances is incomplete. In next year's report this will be rectified, and as regards the year under review I have called on the States for further information on financial or other matters, wherever it was wanting, which will be submitted as a supplementary report if it is found to be sufficiently important.

M. J. MEADE, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

SIRDARPUR,
The 21st April 1890.

CHAPTER VI.

WESTERN MALWA.

Annual Report on the Western Malwa Agency for the year 1889-90.

1. The year has been a flourishing one as regards crops, both kharif and rabi, being above the average. The outturn of opium has been good, but loud complaints come from cultivators regarding the fall in its price. Opium now is scarcely worth cultivating, and in many States great difficulty is experienced by the ryots in paying their rents.

If the price of opium continues to fall much may be done by higher cultivation of wheat on irrigated lands, but undoubtedly the difficulty must eventually be faced by the Durbars, and a general reduction of land rates granted. About ₹16 a bigah for average opium land appears to be the highest rate the cultivator can now afford, whereas many Durbars still assess their "Adan" land at from ₹20 to ₹25.

2. Cattle dacoity to a large extent has prevailed, especially in the district of Sondhwara, which comprises the country lying between the Chambal on the west and the Newaj on the east of Agar. The Sondhias and Rajputs of Mehidpur and Tarana in Indore districts, and those of Agar, Shahjahanpur, and the neighbouring parganas of Gwalior territory, appear to be the ringleaders of these cattle raids.

3. The attention of both Durbars has been strongly called to the subject, and the measures taken have already resulted in the arrest of a large number of dacoits and restoration of some 300 head of cattle. This crime, however, will never be put down until the Durbars and the chief officials of the districts are prepared to enforce due punishment on the headmen of villages, who must undoubtedly be in league with the cattle-lifters, and who permit large herds of stolen cattle to be concealed within the limits for which they are responsible. The dislike of the Durbars to adopt severe measures results from the fear of loss of revenue, the argument being that if Lambardars and patels of villages are punished with imprisonment for connivance at cattle thefts the cultivators and relations of the headmen will leave and the villages become depopulated. It is, however, absurd to pretend that a large herd of stolen cattle can be secreted near villages without the connivance of the headmen, and if they were held responsible for the good behaviour of the Sondhias and men of their villages the crime of cattle-lifting would quickly cease.

4. I would here mention that the International Cattle-lifting Rules drawn up in 1868 are faulty in many points, and do not appear to be suitable for the requirements of the age. The orders regarding registration of cattle are ignored in all States, and no attempts appear to have been made to enforce the orders therein laid down. A simpler Code, embracing the important point that receivers of stolen cattle should be liable to extradition, would tend much to check the crime. The rules lately circulated throughout Central India, by which the Police of one State can enter another in pursuit of criminals without first sending information to the officials of that district, will probably help much towards effecting arrests. Unless all Durbars, however, give their cordial co-operation but little good will be effected.

5. No cases of mail robbery occurred during the year; one of the runners was attacked, but no plunder of the mails ensued.

6. A daring highway robbery was committed on the Agar and Ujain road in January last, when some 10 Native passengers were attacked by a party of Moghias and Bagris, and some ₹600 worth of property carried off.

7. Some 35 cases of dacoity have been reported during the year, in two of which loss of life occurred. The number at first sight, as compared with that of former years, appears large, but I have good reason to believe that crime is now regularly reported.

8. A gang of Moghias and thieves in the Nimach cantonment were confronted by the Police, and shots were exchanged with the result that one policeman was killed and another wounded. Some of the supposed gang have been arrested and are awaiting trial. Two of the ringleaders unfortunately effected their escape from jail.

ANNUAL TOUR.

9. In December I marched through the districts of Rampura, Bhanpura, and *viâ* Sanjit to Sitamau, visiting the outlying parganas of the Indore territory, and also some of the Gwalior and Jaora districts. Whilst in the latter I was accompanied by Yar Mahomed Khan, Minister of Jaora. In February I accompanied the Agent to the Governor General to Baraud, Gangrar, Sitamau, Ringnod (Dewas), Jaora, Piploda, Sailana, and Rutlam, when all Chiefs were visited at their capitals.

Gwalior.

10. Several changes have taken place amongst the officials of the district. Raghunath Rao, the Suba of Shahjahanpur, having been transferred as Secretary to the Gwalior Council; Sohan Lal, Suba of Nimach, appointed Chief Justice, *vice* Srinivas Rao, deceased; and Trimbak Rao sent as Suba to Nimach.

11. I would take this opportunity of bearing testimony to the great zeal and interest displayed by Sir Michael Filose in the administration of this valuable portion of His Highness Sindia's dominions.

* * * * *

12. The Council of Regency have wisely sanctioned the deputation of Mr. Onraët, the Inspector-General of Police, to Malwa for a portion of each year and although he has only been two months in the neighbourhood the results of his energetic measures are already apparent. Owing to his arrangements many arrests of notable offenders have been made, and great improvements are visible in the working of the Police.

Indore.

13. The arrests of some dacoits who were concerned in certain cattle-stealing cases from the districts of Narsingharh and Bhopal have recently been made in the pargana of Mehidpur, and several stolen cattle restored. The Durbar has been requested to appoint some special Police officer to aid the Gwalior Police in effecting the arrest of other criminals who are in the habit of shifting their abode from one district to another and thereby evading justice. The officials have been energetic in stopping the introduction of Wilayatis in the district, and only those who can furnish security are permitted to remain.

14. The metalled road from the station of Piplia to Bhanpura has made much progress, several bridges and culverts having been finished; and it is hoped that the road will be open for traffic a year hence.

Pirawa.

15. I visited this place in January and met Captain Pears, who has finished the settlement of the district in a satisfactory manner. In doing so he has abolished a great number of objectionable cesses, and fixed one uniform rate both for land and cesses, throughout the district. This appears to have met the wishes of the villagers, as they have unanimously accepted the terms offered. They expressed themselves much satisfied with the arrangements made. It is hoped that the Tonk Durbar will grant them a twenty years settlement on the same line.

This pargana was visited in autumn last year by the Minister, Obaidulla Khan.

The Wakil representing this State has recently been transferred to Bhopal, and Wajad Ali Beg from Oodeypore sent in his place.

Jhallawar.

16. My work in the four parganas of this State has been of an unimportant nature. Some dacoits have recently been traced, and arrangements are now being made for their arrest.

The completion of a metalled road between Agar and Jbalra Patan has, I am glad to hear, been sanctioned by the Durbars concerned.

Jaora.

17. I am glad to be able to report that affairs here appear to be in a more satisfactory state than they presented in former years, mainly due to the careful management by the Minister, Yar Mahomed Khan.

His Highness has wisely kept a check on expenditure, and liabilities to the extent of $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs have been discharged. Some $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of debt, including the Government loan of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, now remain to be adjusted, and this, it is hoped, will be effected in the course of four years. His Highness recently made a tour to the North-Western Provinces, but was only absent for about a fortnight. He very sensibly took only a few attendants with him so the expense incurred was not great.

18. The Malhargarh Thakurs, I regret to say, have not yet come to their senses, and though His Highness at my request liberally offered easier terms they, with one exception, still continue to decline them, as they have bound themselves by oath not to accept any offer unless equally favourable terms are granted by the Durbar to some other discontented non-guaranteed Thakurs. Two years ago they threw up the cultivation of their villages in the hope of obtaining a lighter assessment. Every inducement has been made to settle these men down in their villages; but if they continue to decline the offers it should be, I consider, unjust to the Durbar to urge further concessions, and the Thakurs should be left to suffer the consequences of their obstinacy. The Durbar has already suffered much loss of revenue, and it is quite time that their position should meet with consideration.

Rutlam.

19. Everything has gone smoothly in this State during the past year. Framji Bhikaji, a pensioner on the Government establishment, was appointed by His Highness to the post of Vice-President of his Council, but really performs the duties of Dewan. He is painstaking and takes much interest in his work.

During the winter the Chief visited his outlying parganas, and enquired more closely into the affairs of the villages at a distance from his capital than formerly he had had any opportunity of doing.

20. In February last the new hospital in the city of Rutlam, built by His Highness in memory of his deceased wife, was finished and formally opened at a Durbar held there by the Agent to the Governor General. The institution would prove a great boon to the inhabitants of the city.

Sailána.

21. There is nothing much of importance to notice regarding this small State. The Chief continues to reside at Sailána quietly, and is endeavouring to pay off his debts. I cannot, however, report that much has yet been done towards this desirable object.

22. The Jail and Post Office alluded to in my last year's report have now been completed and brought into use. All business matters of the State have continued to be supervised by Risaidar Kushal Singh.

Sitamanu.

23. Like most of the States in this part of Central India the Durbar is in debt, the amount now being $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. The Chief has promised to look more closely into the affairs and effect retrenchments. But as his margin for this is small I am not sanguine of much results.

The Dewan Bhawani Baksh has had many years' experience of this Chiefship, and can give sound advice, which His Highness would do well to follow.

24. The estate is a very poor one, and a great deal of land is not worth cultivating.

The Tánka, which this Chief has annually to pay to Sindia, is a very heavy one, and far more than he can well afford.

Piploda.

25. Thakur Kesri Singh was granted a khilat by Government on his succession, which was presented at a Durbar held by me in October last.

The Thakur was married in December, but, acting on the lines of the system now adopted in Rajputana, the expenditure was kept down to one-third of what it otherwise would have cost.

26. The monetary affairs have been closely looked into, and liabilities to the extent of ₹22,000 have been paid off; with fair harvests the estate should be freed from all debt within the next two years. Kesri Singh and his two younger brothers have continued to attend the Daly College throughout the year. The reports on their conduct there were satisfactory.

27. The long disputed question regarding the amount of "Phala" to be paid by the Thakurs of Surwan and Guderkhara has at last been settled, the amount being fixed by a panchayat, composed of the Kamdars of Jaora, Rutlam, and Sailána.

Guaranteed Thakurs.

28. No changes have occurred amongst these. Two of them, *viz.*, Hari Singh of Lalgah and Pirthi Singh of Naulána, are both studying at the Daly College. The Naulána estate is a bright exception to the rest, being free from debt. A sum of ₹9,246-2-4 from savings of the last few years has recently been deposited on account of this minor at the Indore treasury, and it is proposed to invest it in Government securities.

29. Rao Sheo Singh of Bhatkheri, whose guarantee has been admitted by Government, is much exercised in his mind regarding the continuance in his village of a Customs Officer of the Indore Durbar. The matter has been brought to notice, and the Minister at Indore requested to issue orders for the withdrawal of this official.

NIMACH CANTONMENT.

30. The post of Cantonment Magistrate was held by Captain Alexander until the middle of March, when he was relieved by Captain Leslie, R.A. No permanent officer has been yet appointed.

There were a few appeals, the details of which will be apparent from the separate report of that Magistracy.

31. The state of the Cantonment Police has lately received much attention, and several inefficient constables have been discharged. If some arrangements could be made for a small pension for policemen of long service, it would tend

much to raise the standard of the men in the force. At present the smallness of pay and scant prospects of promotion are insufficient to attract men of the stamp required.

ROADS, PUBLIC WORKS, &c.

32. The Agar-Sasner and Agar-Sarangpur roads are still in course of construction, and but little visible progress during the past 12 months is apparent.

The dispensary at Agar has been thoroughly repaired and some much needed buildings added to it. A dispensary at Shahjāhānpur has been begun, and the one at Mandisor completed.

Mr. Macdonald, Gwalior, District Engineer at Ujain, was transferred to Ulwar in January last, his place being taken by Mr. Brandreth.

Irrigation.

33. A proposition has been submitted to the Gwalior Council by the Sir Suba of Malwa for the construction of two large tanks in the neighbourhood of Agar. It is roughly computed that Rs15,000 will cover the expenditure, and the works would probably prove remunerative, and undoubtedly be of great benefit to the villagers in the neighbourhood. Much might be done in this direction by the Gwalior Durbar; hitherto they have objected to granting sanction for any large sums in Malwa unless a high return could be ensured.

BOUNDARIES.

34. Excellent work has been done this season by Lieutenant Gurdon, Boundary Settlement Officer for West Malwa; over 40 cases have been decided, nearly all of them being settled by panchayat, thereby preventing appeals. If the services of this officer could be obtained for another season scarcely any boundary disputes will remain unsettled.

Lieutenant Pritchard has also been working on the Meywar-Indore border and reports that some six cases have been settled.

STUDS.

35. The usual number of stallions have been maintained at Agar. Some of these require changing. This Department has now been placed under the orders of the General Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations, which will, it is hoped, give an impetus to the important subject of horse-breeding in Central India.

MILITARY.

36. The 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, stationed at Agar, has been commanded throughout the year by Major Vincent, and the 2nd Regiment at Goona by Colonel Gerard. Captain Masters of the 2nd Regiment was appointed in November last Inspecting Officer, Gwalior Cavalry Imperial Defence, and is now busy in drilling the re-formed troops at that place.

37. The 1st Regiment was inspected by General Gillespie, C.B., and Brigadier General Luck, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry, in February last. The 2nd Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Pretyman. All these officers expressed themselves highly satisfied with the drill and appearance of the regiments, and considered them fitted in every way for employment on active service.

38. Both regiments sent a strong contingent of officers and men to the Muridki Camp of Exercise in January, where they were successful in carrying off several prizes at tent-pegging and horsemanship.

39. Captain Edwards with four men of the corps had the honour of being attached to the staff of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales

during his tour throughout India, who was pleased to express his entire satisfaction with the manner in which they had performed their various duties.

40. The following returns are as usual submitted :—

A.—Civil Justice.
B.—Criminal Justice.
C.—Attendance of witnesses.
D.—Police.
E.—Jail.
F.—Revenue.

G.—Education.
H.—P. W. Department (Local Funds).
J.—Post Office.
K.—Military.
L.—Vaccination.
M.—Report from Cantonment Magistrate, Nimach.

II. M. BULLER, *Colonel,*
Political Agent, West Malwa.

AGAR,
The 11th April 1890.

CHAPTER VII.

BAGHELKHAND.

Report on the Administration of the Baghelkhand Agency for the year 1889-90.

GENERAL.

The rainfall gauged at Sutna, the head-quarters of the Agency, was 42 inches and 7 cents as compared with 54 inches 54 cents in 1888-89; though below the average it was conveniently distributed, and thus proved sufficient for agricultural requirements. Up to the time of the rabi sowings cultivators had everything in their favour, but an entire failure of winter rains followed by severe frosts in February turned what would have been an unusually prosperous year into a moderate one. It is, however, only occasionally that both harvests are good ones, and all things considered there was not much to grumble at.

Flights of locusts visited the Agency in January, but the bulk of these unwelcome visitors passed on without alighting, and the damage done was confined to a few villages. Similarly there was a heavy fall of hail early in March, but the path of the storm was narrow, and it only affected a few villages.

Cholera was present more or less throughout the Agency during the hot weather and rains. It is impossible to estimate even approximately what the mortality was, but it must have been very large, especially in the south of Rewa, where extensive railway works were in progress. The people of Baghelkhand as a rule believe that the chief remedy for grievous ailments, such as cholera, lies in fasting, and it is probable that a great many persons suffering from cholera who with ordinary treatment might, when the acute symptoms have disappeared, recover, fall victims to this unfortunate belief. There was the usual amount of autumnal fever, and later on some small-pox here and there.

I was in charge of the Agency throughout the year. The Political Agent is mainly concerned with the administration of Rewa, and the greater part of my cold-weather tour, which lasted from the 31st October to the 10th March, was occupied with visiting various places in that State. I was, however, able to see the four small Chiefs—Nagode, Maihar, Sohawal, and Kothi, at their headquarters, and thus to make a fairly comprehensive inspection of the whole Goony, including the boundary between Sohawal and Pannah at Birsingpur, in No has given so much trouble in the past requiring until a recent date a is not police guard.

The Agent to the Governor-General visited Sutna in October.

Bri

Th

POLITICAL.

off The past year has been uneventful—such occurrences as come under notice reie of entirely local interest, and nothing arose to interrupt the friendly relation which have always existed between the Political Agent and the State to h he is accredited. Excluding Rewa, which is under direct management, Muigh standard of administration in these petty Chiefships is aimed at, but off style of Government is suitable to the character of the people, and nothing elaborate could be expected from such small and poor States, even were it desirable. There is a marked absence of complaints even from Nagode, where

the administration is markedly weak and inefficient, and believing that unsolicited interference, except on clear and grave necessity, does ordinarily more harm than good, I have maintained an attitude of observation whilst professing myself ready at all times to offer friendly advice and assistance, whenever either or both may be asked for.

Rewa.

The young Maharaja, who is the principal object of our care and attention, has been in charge of Dr. Gimlette throughout the year, and though it is difficult for any one who sees him so constantly as I do to express an opinion on this point, I think it may be said without exaggeration that his progress has, on the whole, been steady and satisfactory. He is not a studious boy, and his tastes will probably always lie rather in the direction of shooting, riding, and martial exercises than towards literary pursuits, but he is certainly not wanting in natural ability, and the education he is now receiving should enable him later on to conduct the administration of Rewa in an intelligent manner.

His health has been very good throughout the year, and he gives every promise of satisfactory physical development. Dr. Gimlette has entire charge of the Maharaja and his household, but the young Chief lives amongst the Sardars in attendance, and the boys, sons of Sardars, who have been selected for suitable companionship. Thus no attempt is made either to anglicize or to alienate him from his people. The task of training a young Chief is beset with difficulty in every direction, but so far I think we may claim that the results are such as to promise favourably for the future. His Highness much enjoyed the two tours he made in the cold weather, marching through portions of his State with Dr. Gimlette and Sardars detailed for this duty. These trips have the double advantage of affording healthy and pleasant exercise, and of enabling the Maharaja to become gradually acquainted with his State and people. The central feature in Rewa politics is the Chandelin Maharani. This lady was induced by me to return from her retirement at Nayagaon in July last, and it was hoped that this step signified an abandonment of the hostile attitude towards the administration which she had steadily maintained. In this hope I have been disappointed; though treated with all the courtesy and consideration to which her position as the mother of the Chief entitles her, I regret to say that the disfavour with which she regards us, and all our proceedings, has in no way abated. Nothing will satisfy her until she is allowed a large and uncontrolled share in the administration, a request which could not with any prudent regard for the welfare of the State be granted. The difficulty of the situation is rather aggravated by the custom of Rewa under which the Superintendent is unable to hold any direct verbal communication with the Maharani; it is impossible to ensure that any messages I may send are properly delivered by agents who are known to be interested in maintaining the present position, whilst writing is unsatisfactory, the more so that the replies I receive are frequently couched in high flown phraseology, which is, I understand, unintelligible to the Maharani. There is some satisfaction in knowing that the British administration does not stand alone as an object of Her Highness's displeasure. The Members of Council, and most of the leading Sardars, are for some reason or other in her bad books, and when she accompanied the Maharaja on tour in the cold weather she took every opportunity of snubbing and slighting them by refusals to accept *nazars* or invitations. It would be a source of the greatest satisfaction to me were I enabled to remove the continually disturbing element both to the young Maharaja and the people which the attitude of the Chandelin Maharani occasions, but my attempts at mediation have so far been entirely ineffectual.

My relations with the other four Maharanis are of the most friendly character. Two of them nominally acquiesce in the Chandelin Maharani's pro-

ceedings by signing the printed representations she periodically submits, but the Jethi or Senior and the Majhli or the middle Maharanis have on more than one occasion sent to inform me that they are perfectly satisfied with our arrangements. The Sardars of Rewa, from having been a lawless and turbulent body who yielded only a nominal obedience to the Durbar, are now quite peaceable, and, so far as can be judged, contented. Their tribute payments are regularly made, and though we interfere with them as little as possible each Thakur having small civil and magisterial powers in his estate, they comply readily with any orders issued, and a single chaprasi is now able to effect what in former days would have required an armed force.

The other States in the Agency are unimportant, and I have no special remarks to make concerning them or their Chiefs.

FINANCES.

The prosperity of Rewa mainly hinges upon the financial management. This has been reported upon so fully that I do not propose to discuss it at length here. Appendix I gives the estimated and actual figures under each heading for the past year. The totals are—

<i>Income.</i>						<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Estimate .	.	.	.	.	.	13,40,540	0	0
Actuals .	.	.	.	.	.	13,11,396	8	2

<i>Expenditure</i>						<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Estimate .	.	.	.	.	.	10,73,482	0	0
Actuals .	.	.	.	.	.	10,51,744	4	5½

Leaving a balance on the 1st April 1890 of R6,01,150-9-2, of which R2,66,700 is invested in 4 per cent. Government paper. The estimate for 1890-91 provides for a closing balance of R9,37,910, to which, with fair seasons, it will, I hope, be possible to add 3 lakhs in each succeeding year without in any way stinting administrative requirements.

TRADE.

The trade of this part of Central India being mainly composed of agricultural produce suffered considerably during the year owing to the indifferent rabi crop of 1888-89. There are no large towns in the Agency; the population, especially in the south of Rewa, is sparse, and everything seems to combine to render trade slack and small in bulk. The Great Deccan road leading from Jabalpur to Mirzapur, which runs for many miles through Baghelkhand, carries hardly any traffic, its sole use being for pilgrims returning from Allahabad and Benares.

Sutna and Rewa have fairly large markets, but though agents for large firms occasionally visit the former place there is a marked absence throughout the Agency of large traders.

JUDICIAL.

Appendix II gives the figures for the Agency and Rewa judicial work separately. The Political Agent's judicial work is very light, though, as Superintendent of Rewa, he has a good deal of appellate and miscellaneous judicial business. There is a tendency in Rewa as elsewhere to prolong judicial investigations indefinitely, but otherwise the Courts seem to have done good work. Every facility is afforded for appeal, and to judge by the large number of applications for revision which reach me the system inaugurated by us seems to be popular enough. The dissatisfied party rarely leaves any means untried for reversing a decision, however bad his case may be. The smaller States have no regular judicial system, nor have they powers to dispose of heinous cases. It is somewhat remarkable that the Political Agent rarely has a case to try coming from these States.

JAILS.

The Rewa Jail, though almost new and modelled on the most approved principles, has been very unhealthy during the year. It had no less than three outbreaks of cholera, and 69 prisoners died either from cholera, dysentery, or diarrhoea. On the occurrence of the outbreaks the jail was immediately emptied and disinfected, but for some unaccountable reason the mortality was unchecked. The wards have now been well ventilated and some of the partition walls removed, thereby allowing a freer circulation of air, and it is satisfactory to note now that though there has been cholera for several days past at Rewa, there have as yet been no cases in the jail.

POLICE.

The Agency Police has been kept up during the year, but hitherto the small States have neglected to comply with the applications made to them for their share of the expenses. As a body its maintenance is necessary, especially in an Agency whereof the Chiefs have not full powers.

The Rewa State Police are not, I am afraid, very efficient, but the officer in charge, who has hitherto been kept at Rewa, is now free to travel about and inspect, and this must do some good.

DACOITY AND SERIOUS CRIME.

There were two cases of dacoity during the year, one in which the bullock train was robbed between Sutna and Rewa. No persons were brought to trial for this offence, nor has the stolen property been recovered. Another case occurred at Munda in the Mauwganj pargana of Rewa. In this out of nine persons brought to trial five were convicted, and most of the stolen property was recovered.

EDUCATIONAL.

In Rewa the expenditure on education is small, and I should like to do something more in this direction. There is as yet no demand whatever for education. The 11 village schools we support are only kept alive with some trouble, and if left to themselves would soon die away.

There is a very good school at Rewa, and a fair one at Sutna. In the Rewa School there is accommodation for 40 boys of the Thakur class, who are taught by the State. They are only induced to come by monthly scholarships, but with this inducement the scheme is popular. There are six small girls' schools in Rewa which, under Pandit Het Ram's fostering care, are doing well.

The Chiefs of Nagode, Mailhar, Sohawal, and Kothi maintain primitive schools at those towns. At Kothi I was informed that the study of English was not improving to manners, and had not on that account commenced.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The usual petty repairs were executed by the Nagode Public Works Division to the military buildings and road in the Sutna cantonment, as also to the Agency civil building. The Imperial road between Sutna and Nagode was properly maintained, as was also that portion of the Great Deccan Road which has been made over to the Rewa State.

Rewa.

Appendix III shows the expenditure on Public Works in Rewa during 1889-90, amounting to Rs0,517-5-1. My endeavours are mainly confined to keeping the various places in repair and providing anything the Maharaja may require. New stables were built for him at Rewa, which were much wanted. Additionally the main building of the Victoria Hospital (Rewa) was finished and formally opened by the Maharaja in February, and improvements and alterations in the jail necessitated a somewhat heavy expenditure.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT AND BOUNDARIES.

The Rewa Settlement is now in progress in four out of the five tahsils remaining unfinished, and fair progress has been made. I have so recently submitted such a full note on the Rewa Settlement that no additional remarks seem to be necessary here.

There are only four boundary cases pending in this Agency.

MEDICAL.

Appendix IV shows working of the Agency Hospital at Sutna and the various other dispensaries in Rewa and the smaller States. They have been separately reported upon by the Agency Surgeon to the Civil Administrative Medical Officer in Central India.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A very important branch of the Rewa administration is that of Forests. I devoted much attention to the subject on my annual tour, and in consultation with the Council have arranged some modification of the original programme, which will, it is hoped, relieve the people without appreciably affecting the revenue from this source. The question has been brought to the Agent to the Governor-General's notice in a note submitted by me: 1889-90 was an unusually good year for lac, which brought in R91,257-8-5.

DONALD ROBERTSON,
*Political Agent, Baghelkhand,
and Supdt. of Rewa.*

SUTNA,
The 1st May 1890.

CHAPTER VIII.

BUNDELKHAND.

Report of the Bundelkhand Agency for 1889-90.

I.—GENERAL SEASON AND CROPS.

1. The rainfall of the year was very decidedly short, being somewhat under three-fourths of the average, and less than half that of 1888-89. Its distribution was however generally favourable to the needs of the kharif crops, which were on the whole satisfactory. The rain ceased rather early, and none fell after the beginning of October 1889, there being a complete failure of the cold-weather rain, which is so valuable to the rabi crops, and these consequently enjoyed less favourable conditions than the kharif.

In the end of January 1890 sharp frosts set in, which did some injury; the gram was slightly touched, while the *arhar*, which seems peculiarly susceptible to frost, was in places seriously damaged.

Less than usual was heard of hail-storms, only one severe instance being reported, *viz.*, in Jaso, in the beginning of March 1890, which is said to have done much injury to the corn ready for harvest.

2. The general health was not much below the average. The cholera made an early appearance in Panna and caused a heavy mortality there; there were also a considerable number of deaths reported from the Orchha State, but though it hung about for some time the epidemic was by no means severe elsewhere.

Fevers were reported from several States, but were not of more than ordinary prevalence.

3. Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Wilson held charge throughout the year, except for three months, for which time, during his absence on privilege leave, he was replaced by Major J. H. Newill.

Lieutenant A. S. Rooke relieved Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple in the office of Cantonment Magistrate on 17th June 1889. Captain C. J. B. H. Dressner made over charge of the Boundary Settlement Office on transfer to Berar on 15th November 1889.

Lieutenant J. L. Kaye assumed charge of the Boundary Settlement Office on 3rd December 1889 and held it till 10th January 1890, when he was transferred to Indore.

4. The Political Agent was on tour for more than three months, in the course of which the States to the north and east were visited. Some rather heavy judicial cases caused delay during part of the tour and restricted its range.

The Agent to the Governor General paid a visit to Bundelkhand in the middle of March 1890, and received the Chiefs of Samthar, Charkhari, Chhatarpur, Baraundha, and several of the jagirdars, all of whom came to Nowgong to meet him.

II.—POLITICAL REVIEW OF WHOLE AGENCY, &c., &c.

5. The year has been uneventful as regards matters of large or general interest. The relations between States are as a rule far from close or cordial, often distinctly the reverse, and few questions present themselves on which the discussion or action is possible on common ground with any group of them.

A scheme to facilitate the arrest and mutual surrender of offenders among the States, with a complete set of rules to govern the procedure, was referred to

and accepted by all the States, but there has been by no means a full or general observance of the provisions established, references being still usual to the Agency in cases where one Durbar seeks the surrender of an offender from another. It is hoped, however, that in time a more cordial compliance with the conditions which have been agreed to may appear.

6. The States under management or control during the year were—

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--|----------------|
| 1. Charkhari. | \| | 4. Bhaisaunda. |
| 2. Sarila. | | 5. Garauli. |
| 3. Jaso for a short time. | | |

Tori Fatehpur continued as heretofore to be administered by the widow of the late jagirdar, but with not much firmness or efficiency.

Charkhari.

7. The administration conducted by Rao Bahadur Jujhar Singh Ju Deo, the young Maharaja's father, under the supervision of the Agency has been satisfactory, and the State has prospered during the year.

Though the absolute rainfall was deficient yet the monsoon conditions were on the whole decidedly favourable, as evidenced by a very satisfactory kharif produce which enabled the cultivators to recover from the rather hard times they had experienced in the bad seasons of the previous year. The rabi crop also was a very fair one, notwithstanding the failure of winter rain, which, had it fallen, would doubtless have given a bumper harvest.

The improved condition of the cultivators resulted in a very good revenue collection, which substantially exceeded the estimate, and largely increased the cash balance in the treasury by the close of the year. The figures are given in the tabular statement of finances appended.

The young Maharaja, who was 19 in November 1889, has been devoting some attention to public affairs, and endeavouring to get an insight into the details of official business by looking on at work in the Mumtazim's office. With the year now commencing it is proposed that certain papers, beginning with the Munsarim's Department, shall be regularly produced before him, to be dealt with subject to supervision. He will thus acquire experience and have an opportunity of showing that his powers are being trained and fitted for the duties which will ere long in ordinary course devolve upon him. He is very well disposed and endowed with excellent good sense; it may therefore be fairly hoped that attention and practice will soon enable him to acquire the qualifications he will need in the high position he is to occupy.

Sarila.

8. Rao Sambhar Singh, the young Chief's father, has continued in charge of the administration under the Agency. Though not a man of education or enlightenment he has acquired the necessary experience for the management in the course of the several years he has conducted it. The methods are simple and primitive, but so are the needs of this little Raj, which is in a very flourishing position financially, having in investments and cash balances nearly four years' revenue.

The young Raja is studying at the Raj Kumar College, where his attention to work and regularity of attendance have recently improved in a satisfactory manner.

Jaso.

9. May be conveniently noticed here, as the Government recognition of Jagat Raj Singh, Ubaridar of Richhul, as successor to the gadi was not announced till May 1889.

His suecession was followed by intrigue and discord between himself and the late Manager Piareju, maternal unele of a former jagirdar. These occasioned some difficulty and trouble, the character and anteedents of the new jagirdar being not such as to inspire any confidence. He received all necessary and legitimate support, and the relations between him and Thakur Piareju have fortunately by degrees been improved and now appear satisfactory.

A son was born to the jagirdar in November 1889.

Bhaisaunda.

10. The effects of the irregular and inefficient management of the former Kamdar Gaya Prasad have hardly yet been fully removed. He had permitted the condition of some of the villages in this petty jagir to get very low, and their restoration to a satisfactory position is a matter of time. Efforts for an improved and more methodical management have been continued, and the results are becoming apparent.

Garauli.

11. The young jagirdar is in his seventh year, and is a promising child. He has come in to Nowgong from Garauli, which is only a few miles distant, two or three times, in order to acustom him to absenee from home, and to familiarize him with the surroundings of the Raj Kumar College, which he will join for edueation presently.

The jagir has been managed by Pandit Damodar Dass as hitherto. The year has not been a favourable one, but nevertheless some liquidation of the old debts by composition with the ereditors has been effected. The arrangements for clearing off the whole of these debts have not yet been matured. The importance of the measure is, however, borne in mind, and efforts towards it will not be relaxed.

STATES ADMINISTERED BY THEIR OWN CHIEFS.

Orchha.

12. The administration has moved smoothly and satisfactorily. It has continued to be hampered by the difficulties arising out of a more than ordinary prevalence of daeoity. His Highness recently applied for the services of Moulvi Karamat Husain, Barrister-at-law, who had returned from a sojourn for the purpose of study in England. With the sanction of Government the services of this gentleman have been placed at the disposal of the Durbar, who will, no doubt, find his education and wider experience of value.

Datia.

13. It was finally decided that Jangjit, whose ease was referred to in the last report as having been handed over to the Durbar on a charge of daeoity, and who had been released with the professed object of securing other arrests, should not be re-surrendered to the Durbar, the course followed with respect to him having been irregular and unsatisfactory.

A trial in British territory diselosed a very lax and doubtful procedure with regard to a convicted offender some years ago, and gave rise to a claim against the Durbar for compensation. The Durbar had, however, received an acknowledgment for the assistance rendered in bringing the offenders to justice on the present occasion.

Samthar.

14. Matters between the Chief and his eldest son have not for some time given any trouble, and would appear to have reached some satisfactory solution, which it is hoped may prove permanent. The relations of Ali Bahadur, the Maharaja's brother, with the Durbar, however, are not more cordial than they

used to be, and complaints have continued that the provision for the insane ex-Chief, the control of which is vested in Ali Bahadur, is not properly devoted towards the comfort of the old invalid. It is very hard to dispose of objections of this nature. I paid a visit to the old man a few days after the close of the year and found that his surroundings were not such as might be provided out of the allowance. But, on the other hand, the ex-Chief being very feeble and practically a bed-ridden invalid, his needs are very small, and a more pretentious style would perhaps hardly add to his comfort.

Panna.

15. The difficulties arising out of the contentions between the Chief and his next brother have continued to be the most conspicuous matters in the affairs of this State. The administration of the latter in his jagir was grievously discredited by a case of gross cruelty, in which certain of his people were convicted of causing the death of a petty offender. A serious charge has for several years also been pending against a Thakur attached to the party of Dewan Lokhpal Singh (the brother) in a case of causing death.

The Durbar has constantly pressed for the establishment of a fuller control in view to a prevention of such occurrences, but its action has not been so firm as might be desired. The administration has for the rest been satisfactory.

Bijawar.

16. The procedure in the Courts and Departments continues to show improvement under certain officials who have been before noticed, but the general administration is by no means firm or efficient. A settlement appeared after infinite trouble to have been reached in the Dalipur dispute between certain Thakurs. There is, however, reason to fear that malpractice was allowed to creep in before full effect could be given to the decision, which was thereby marred.

Ajaigarh.

17. The trouble with Sukhlal Singh mentioned last year was in a measure laid at rest. The Thakur is, however, exceedingly contumacious, and little confidence can be felt that the matter has been finally disposed of. In other matters the administration of Ajaigarh has not given occasion for any special intervention or caused trouble.

Baoni.

18. The administration has again had a close struggle to establish equilibrium between revenue and expenditure in which it has barely succeeded. Climatic conditions have still continued rather unfavourable. Some remission of revenue arrears appeared absolutely necessary, and the Durbar showed wisdom and liberality in frankly accepting this necessity. A reduction of the assessment also seemed urgently demanded by the condition of certain villages, in which the cultivators had got into reduced circumstances owing to past bad seasons, and this has been granted, the estimate of receipts for the year being reduced.

The need for continued rigid economy therefore remains, and is recognized by the Durbar, whose administration on the whole has been creditable.

Chhatarpur.

19. The appointment of Bansidhar as Dewan having received sanction he took up his duties on the 22nd August 1889, and has since conducted the administration under the Chief, with whom his relations appear very satisfactory, with success. Trouble has been caused by dacoity, of which several instances have occurred—the work in part probably of bands from beyond the State.

The rainfall was, as in neighbouring parts, somewhat short, but notwithstanding this and the early stoppage of the rain the kharif outturn was fair. Frost and the universal failure of winter rains told against the rabi; the very generally prevailing irrigation in this State however proved a protection, and satisfactory crops were secured.

The financial results of the year were good, the revenue, including the opening balance of Rs43,500, being returned at Rs4,15,000, and the expenditure at Rs3,57,879, leaving a favourable balance of Rs57,000 to be carried forward. The invested funds of the State stand at six lakhs as before.

Some survey and settlement work has been done, fourteen villages having been re-surveyed, and the field records and maps of a number of villages having been revised for the use of the patwaris.

The administration of civil and criminal justice has been regular and satisfactory.

Baraundha.

20. Reference was made in last year's report to the anticipated difficulty in meeting the final nazarana instalment during the year owing, in a great measure, to the failure of certain subordinate jagirdars to pay their shares. A recommendation for some indulgence was therefore made, and an extension of the term of payment for one year was sanctioned. The differences with the jagirdar members of the brotherhood have not been altogether adjusted, but not much trouble has been caused by them during the year.

The State suffered a loss in the death of its chief official, a man who appeared capable of useful work, and one of the old officials was appointed to the post. The Raja has now himself acquired some experience, and shows a disposition to act with fairness and moderation.

Dhurwai.

21. The jagirdar is little more than *primus inter pares*, being the head of one only of the three branches among whom the territory of the jagir is divided. His authority over the other shareholders, who are represented by a pattidar or head of each of the other two branches, is very weak in its merits, and is not strengthened by any special firmness or strength of character on the part of the jagirdar. Difficulties arising among the various shareholders are therefore a source of considerable trouble to the Agency.

The pattidar, or head of one of the junior groups of shareholders, died within the year and was succeeded by the next in seniority.

Beri.

22. The burden of old debts, which have for many years pressed on this State, and a scheme for the liquidation of which was long ago inaugurated, has not yet been finally removed, though considerably lightened. Notwithstanding every effort it has been impossible to get the State to meet its liabilities with punctuality, its constant failure in this connection having been far from satisfactory.

Alipura.

23. A very grave catastrophe attracted most unfortunate notice to the affairs of this small jagir last October. Serious ill-feeling appears to have arisen between the jagirdar and a family of brothers, his relatives; and the action taken upon an alleged suspicion of complicity in dacoity led to a dire tragedy, in which several lives, including that of one of the brothers referred to, were lost. As the result of judicial proceedings, another of the brothers was sentenced to transportation for life.

Gaurihar.

24. There is no doubt that considerable financial difficulties have had to be contended with in this jagir. The late jagirdar left some debts, and had increased the burden of charges in the way of payments for services and allowances to relatives.

Unfavourable seasons have also reduced the condition of many of the villages and caused a falling off in revenue, a rectification of which will necessarily take time. The jagirdar has promised to use every effort to reduce superfluous service payments and allowances, but in the case of grants made in a former regime this is always a most difficult and invidious task. The State had to meet a nazarana demand amounting to a year's revenue—a levy which, under all the circumstances, it has been beyond its powers to meet promptly. An extension of the period of payment for one year has been granted, and it may prove absolutely necessary to make a further representation in the matter.

IV.—JUDICIAL.

Civil Justice.

25. The Political Agent exercises no original civil jurisdiction, but appeals lie to him from decisions of the Cantonment Magistrate in cases beyond the powers of a Court of Small Causes.

Criminal Justice.

26. The Political Agent exercises the powers of a Sessions Court in cases committed by the Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong, or which are called before him from the Native States. He has also the jurisdiction of a Magistrate of the district.

The criminal work falling on the Political Agent was rather heavy, eleven cases of murder, one of culpable homicide, and two of dacoity being brought to trial.

Full details of the judicial work will be found in the Statement B appended to this report.

27. There is a jail at head-quarters, built to accommodate 26 prisoners. The average number in imprisonment is almost always in excess of the above, being for the year a daily average of nearly 33. The removal of longer term prisoners to a central jail in British territory would be an advantage both in view of the lack of sufficient room, and of the means of dealing in the most regular and satisfactory manner with long-term prisoners, with the small establishment available.

28. Charkhari and Chhatarpur have well-built and commodious jails, in which system and regularity are maintained. The Charkhari Jail, under the supervision of Assistant Surgeon Madho Sudan Moitra, is well managed, and the custody of prisoners is efficiently provided for in both these institutions.

29. In Bijawar the condition of the jail a few years ago was far from satisfactory and called for special intervention.

Under the pressure exercised there has been a substantial improvement, and by degrees the accommodation has been extended, and the arrangements generally made more secure and efficient.

V.—POLICE.

30. The Police of the Agency is partly an Imperial and partly a Local Fund Establishment. It performs the general duties of watch and ward in the Agency limits, and furnishes guards for the Political Agent's camp and office during tour. Statistics will be found in the Statement D, appended.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

VI.—DACOITY.

1. The reported crime has again been unusually rife during the year, the total number of petty character in Bundelkhand being 37. Many of these, however, were of a very rather than of a professional character, being probably the work of small bodies of local budmashes Native States, but it appears to have extended somewhat to neighbouring British territory also. It is difficult to assign a specific cause for the unusual number of cases, except the general one of the rather high prices which prevailed for some time.

32. The extensive territory and many wild tracts in this State, together with its numerous dependent Thakurs, render it peculiarly liable to dacoity when from any cause this crime receives a stimulus. Thirteen cases were reported, of which two were serious in respect of the amount of property looted. Sultan Singh, the notorious dacoit, is supposed to have been the leader in the Amli dacoity. He was suspected of sheltering in Orchha territory, but an attempt at his capture by Chhatarpur people unfortunately failed.

The Orchha Durbar has been active in hunting down the offenders, and has traced and arrested many of the dacoits, some twenty-five convictions having been obtained.

Datia.

33. Only three dacoities occurred in this State. Four suspects have been arrested, but not yet dealt with.

Charkhari.

34. Arrests effected in other dacoities led to disclosures as to the offenders in the Mahewa dacoity reported last year; some of these are now in custody.

In the beginning of February 1890 a large gang of dacoits was reported to be sheltering in thick cover near Panotha, an outlying Charkhari village, and an attempt at their capture, with the help of a party of military from Nowgottidar was made with much vigour and promptitude by Lieutenant A. S. Rooke, Commissioned Magistrate. The dacoits had, however, been disturbed by an ill-advised and independent effort by the local official, and the attempt failed.

The territories of different States are very closely intermingled in this locality, causing an unfortunate difficulty in assigning exact responsibility in respect of the sheltering of dacoits. The result of an enquiry on the spot, in the course of my tour, was to raise a serious suspicion against the local official of the Charkhari State before mentioned, whom it was necessary to suspend in view to a full enquiry into his conduct.

Bijawar.

35. Four dacoities were reported from Bijawar, in one of which, Ramgarh property to the large value of Rs. 4,425 was plundered.

The Durbar's efforts to bring the offenders to justice have been entirely without success. Five offenders in another dacoity are in custody and awaiting trial.

Chhatarpur.

36. There were nine dacoities in this State, one of which, at Mau, was of an aggravated character, Rs. 17,000 worth of property being plundered, and one man killed; five arrests have been made, but the proceedings have not yet been completed. There is evidence implicating Durag Singh, lately employed as Inspector of Police in the State, with the planning of this dacoity; his surrender to take his trial was positively promised by his father, but the pledge has not been fulfilled.

In the Dadri dacoity all the offenders have been arrested and await trial; property to the value of R500 out of R1,300 has been recovered. Many of these accused are implicated in other dacoities in Chhatarpur.

Six offenders have been convicted in the Kanti dacoity in the Political Agent's Court, and six more were convicted in the Bagai Purwa dacoity after the close of the year. Some of these Chhatarpur dacoities have been very petty affairs.

Alipura.

37. A serious dacoity was committed just before the close of the year in Alipura. Property to the value of over R5,000 is said to have been robbed, but no trace of it or the perpetrators has yet been obtained.

VII.—EDUCATION.

Raj Kumar College, Nowgong.

38. Mr. Mather, the Principal, resumed charge from Mr. C. Welby on the 30th April 1889. The number of boys on the rolls at the beginning of the year was 11, and increased during the year till at its close it stood at 18. Among those who joined the college were the young jagirdar of Bhaisaunda and his brother, the jagir being under management, and a nephew of the Maharaja of Panna. There is, however, no increased appreciation of the benefits of the institution among the more important Chiefs. The attendance has been satisfactorily regular, and the boys returned from the Dusserah vacation with punctuality.

No regular examination for the award of prizes was held, but before the autumn vacation an inspection was made by Major J. H. Newill, who was, understand, satisfied with its result.

The physical training of the boys has been well looked after; gymnastics riding school have been regularly carried on since the new instructors from 8th Bengal Cavalry were obtained in May 1889, and outdoor games are regularly practised to the benefit of the health of the boys, as well as to their enjoyment.

39. The Cantonment School, supported largely by voluntary subscriptions, and depending for these mainly on the officials in the various offices, has continued to do well.

The disposal of certain funds subscribed at the Jubilee having been sanctioned for the purpose, a good and commodious school-house, on an excellent site granted by the Cantonment authorities, has been begun and pushed far towards completion, and thus a want much felt hitherto will shortly be supplied. The school is a credit to the public spirit and efforts of those who have taken an interest in it, and is doing good work.

Charkhari.

40. The State School continues to hold the high place it has hitherto occupied, and has done excellent work under Pandit Jugal Kishore, the Head Master. The submission of this report this year is too early to admit of the results of the examinations recently held being recorded, but from previous experience there is every reason to anticipate that of the number of 23 who appeared for the University and Central India Schools Examinations, a satisfactory proportion will prove successful. Last year two passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and 12 the Central India Schools Examinations, while two passed very creditably the Benares College Sanskrit Examination.

The girls' school in this State has also well maintained its position and is flourishing.

41. The State School is a creditable institution, and stands next after that of Charkhari in efficiency. There is also a girls' school at the capital, which is well attended.

The Durbar encourages education in the outlying villages, in which 22 schools are working.

VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

42. Little remains to be done on the Banda-Saugor road, except the last $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of ghât up to the limits of this Agency. The land required for this portion of the work has been acquired from Panna, the Durbar having made it a free grant, and the work is being pushed on.

The road to the Harpalpur Station of the railway, which was commenced at the end of last year, has not yet been completed, but is now in a forward state, and the roadway having been opened over all bridges has been in regular use for some time as a fair-weather road. With the rains metalling will be begun, and the thoroughly completed road should be available soon after. The total expenditure on original works communications is given at R19,221; various roads to connect with the railway and to serve as feeders have been under consideration. One to connect Charkhari with the station at Mahoba has been undertaken by the district authorities under the sanction of the North-Western Provinces Government, the State paying a lump contribution.

43. The Orchha State has a proposal for completing its communication with Lalitpur and the railway.

44. The Datia Durbar has not yet intimated the result of its deliberations on the scheme suggested by the railway for a road to Sonagir from the railway for the benefit of pilgrims.

45. The Indian Midland Railway system is now completed, the section from Jhansi to Manikpur having been opened through in August 1889.

46. Irrigation from the Betwa Canal prevails chiefly in Baoni. The State has asked for additional water from existing channels in common with British territory, and the proposal has been favourably received.

At the wish of Datia estimates have been prepared for a channel in that State, and the Durbar has lodged the money required for its construction. Samthar has also provided funds for the survey of a distributary, and it is hoped the State may in due course share in the benefits of irrigation.

IX.—BOUNDARIES.

47. In the work of settlement of disputes the record for the year is necessarily insignificant. Captain C. J. B. H. Dressner settled five cases after the end of last year before closing his field operations for the season. This officer was transferred before the field season of the present year, and was not replaced till December 1889 by Lieutenant J. L. Kaye, who had hardly begun work, and had only disposed of one dispute, when he was transferred. Since then the active work of this office has been in abeyance.

Six new disputes were filed during the year, and the same number being struck off as settled; the number pending at the close of the year remains the same as at the beginning, *viz.*, 32. Of these Panna is a party to more than two-thirds and Bijawar to nearly one-half. The Panna Durbar asked that it might be relieved of the burden of boundary settlement charges, declaring that it was prepared to deal with the disputes in which it was involved with Bijawar by amicable arrangement with that State. The avowed desire and intention in this direction, if carried into effect, would be most welcome and satisfactory, but meantime no results have yet been reported, and in view of the past history

of these two States, in matters connected with boundaries, it is impossible to trust to anything except accomplished results.

X.—MEDICAL.

48. Medical charge of the Agency was held by Surgeon S. H. Henderson up to 31st August 1889 and by Surgeon E. Cretin from 1st September 1889 to the end of the year. The duties included the charge of the Charitable Dispensary in which good work was done as shown in the returns, 21 major and 379 minor operations being performed. The total number treated again showed an increase over last year, being 7,016. The Hospital Assistant Munirudin and the Compounder Munir Khan are again favourably mentioned by the Medical Officer, and are very deserving subordinates.

The Agency Hospital Assistant Lachman Singh died during the year and was replaced by Ganesh Rai. There is no separate dispensary, the medicines being kept at the Charitable Dispensary.

49. At Charkhari there is an excellent dispensary with a hospital for the treatment of in-patients. This institution, under the charge of Assistant Surgeon Madhu Sudan Moitra, has done excellent work, and was favourably noticed at inspections both by professional and lay visitors. Over 11,000 cases were treated and 16 major and 668 minor operations were performed.

50. In Chhatarpur also the provision for medical aid to the people is very highly creditable to the State. The dispensary under the charge of Assistant Surgeon Kirpa Shankar has done admirable service, and the sphere of its usefulness has been greatly extended, the total number treated reaching the high figure of 24,507, and showing a very great increase over last year; 104 major and 564 minor operations are recorded, and 423 in-patients were treated. Assistant Surgeon Kirpa Shankar's management reflects great credit upon him.

Vaccination.

51. On the subject of vaccination the attitude of many of the States continues apathetic, tending to throw obstacles and cause difficulty in the way of the operations. The usual staff has been maintained at the voluntary cost of the States, but their working has not been as efficient as is desirable in some instances, owing to carelessness and want of interest on the part of Durbars.

52. In Charkhari and Chhatarpur vaccination is carried on under the medical officers of the States. The operations appear to be efficiently conducted, between three and four thousand children in each State being returned as vaccinated.

XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

53. Fairs are held annually at Kundadeo, a few miles from Tikamgarh, the capital of the Orchha State; at Khajraho in the Chhatarpur State, which is the site of a very beautiful and interesting group of ancient temples; and at Charkhari. The last, known as the Gobardhan fair, is of recent origin, and is the object of much fostering care on the part of the State, which at present spends money on its encouragement, in the view that its development will stimulate trade and benefit the capital. The Khajraho fair is very largely attended, and is the occasion of a brisk and extensive trade, goods being thence purchased and distributed throughout Bundelkhand.

54. A railway accident, involving the death of a railway employé, was reported as having occurred near Sonagir station on the Jhansi-Gwalior section of the railway. According to instructions the enquiry into the matter was conducted by the Resident at Gwalior.

55. Four Post Offices were opened in Orchha territory during the year. Two of these, however, appear to have been closed before the end of the year, leaving two offices therefore, at Jatara and Baldeogarh, to be noted as additions to those previously existing in that State.

Offices were also opened at new railway stations on the Jhansi-Manickpur line at Tehurka and Harpalpur.

(Sd.) F. A. WILSON,
Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

Nowgong,
The 26th April 1890.

CHAPTER IX.

GOONA.

Report of the Political Agency, Goona, for the year 1889-90.

I.—GENERAL.

The *kharif* crops suffered from excessive rain, and the *rabi* somewhat from frost and failure of the winter rains. The Political Assistant visited Sipri, Raghogarh, Saloh, Shahdaura, Pachor, Sirsi, Fatehgarh, &c., spending about 30 days in camp.

II.—POLITICAL.

Raghogarh.—The debt of this State has been considerably reduced, and crime been reduced by the present Kamdar.

Parone.—Continues well-managed and free of debt.

Garha.—A panchayat is now sitting to verify and arrange for the liquidation of the present Raja's debts.

Umri and Bhadaura.—Are both fairly prosperous, though their revenue is very small.

Dharnauda.—A son was born to Thakur Bhim Singh in December 1889.

Sirsi.—Dewan Bijay Bahadur Singh married the daughter of the Thakur of Karaiya in Dattia in May 1889. Thakur Mehrban Singh was made Kamdar in December 1889.

Khiauda.—Thakur Sarvan Singh died in December 1889 at Gaya while on a pilgrimage. His son, Madan Singh, 9 years old, succeeds. During his minority his uncle Rattan Singh will administer the estate.

Bajrangarh (Gwalior).—Suba Shankar Parshad Singh was transferred to Bhind in September 1889, and was succeeded by Sada Shiva Sukha Ram, late of Sabalgarh.

Ohhabra (Tonk).—The Political Agent of Haraoti and Tonk and His Highness the Nawab of Tonk visited this district in February 1890. Captain J. Pears, Boundary Settlement Officer of Tonk, is making settlements in this district.

III.—TRADE.

There is nothing to record under this head.

IV.—JUDICIAL.

Civil cases.—Fifty-seven decided against 69 last year.

Criminal cases.—Thirty-two decided against 28 last year.

Jail.—There were nine prisoners against 18 at end of last year.

V.—POLICE.

There is nothing to record under this head.

VI.—DACOITY AND SERIOUS CRIMES.

Two dacoities were committed in Parone.

One " " " " *Umri*.

Two " " " " *Sirsi*.

One " " " " *Khiauda*.

None of the offenders were arrested nor property recovered. The *locale* of all the above is close to the border of the Rajputana Agency, across which the gang can escape before pursuit can be organized.

Fifteen dacoities were committed in Bajrangarh (Gwalior), in two cases the offenders being arrested and property recovered. In most of these cases the border was within easy reach.

VII.—EDUCATION.

There is nothing to record under this head.

VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The portion of the Agra-Bombay road in this Agency is in good order. The want of a feeder road to the Indian Midland Railway at Lalitpur or Karonda (about 70 miles) has been brought to the notice of the Resident at Gwalior.

IX.—BOUNDARIES.

The following disputes were settled by Lieutenant H. B. Peacock, Boundary Settlement Officer, Bhopal Agency :—

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Ratanpur
(Garha) | <i>versus</i> | Banarsi
(Tonk). |
| 2. | Ratanpur
(Garha) | <i>versus</i> | Haripur
(Tonk). |

X.—MEDICAL.

A large addition has been made to the Maharaja Sindia's Charitable Dispensary, Goona, at a cost of R14,000. Being built at ground level on black soil it will, I fear, prove unhealthy in the rains.

The dispensary allowance has been further increased by the Durbar from R98-5-4 to R228-5-4 per mensem.

There has been a decrease in the number of those vaccinated this year, but this is due to vaccinators from Gwalior having visited the neighbouring villages around Goona.

XI.—LOCAL CORPS.

Vide Appendix.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The usual Statements are attached.

M. G. GERARD, *Colonel,*
Political Assistant, Goona.

PART III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

CHAPTER X.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

REVENUE.—The actual realizations during the year were, as far as known, R12,513 against the original Budget Estimate of R9,000 and the Revised Budget figures of R15,000, the actuals for the previous year being R14,709.

EXPENDITURE.—The original grant provided for in the Imperial Budget for expenditure in India was R2,48,000; the final grant based upon subsequent modifications was R2,28,500, against which the actual expenditure incurred (as far as known) amounted to R2,18,484, distributed thus :—

	R
1. Civil Works Buildings	30,693
2. Civil Communications	81,487
3. Establishment	98,983
4. Tools and Plant	1,952
5. Suspense	5,369
	<hr/>
Total Imperial Outlay	2,18,484
	<hr/>

Thus the total outlay was short by R10,016, as compared with the total final grant.

Besides the above an expenditure of R1,35,764 was incurred from Local and Cantonment Funds, &c., and contributions. This is classified below :—

	R
1. From Excluded Local Funds for Mhow Water-works	11,025
2. From Cantonment Funds, Mhow	9,463
From contributions from different Native States	34,015
3. <i>Local Funds</i> —	
Abkari	31,264
Opium	36,616
4. Other Local Funds	11,255
	<hr/>
	79,135
5. From Civil Department Budget for Dâk Bungalows	2,126
	<hr/>
TOTAL	1,35,764
	<hr/>

CIVIL WORKS—BUILDINGS.

New Post Office and Post Master's quarters at the Railway Station, Ujjain, were nearly completed; cost R2,353.

New Roman Catholic Chapel at Indore, estimate for which was provisionally sanctioned, but owing to the difficulty in fixing site the work was not taken in hand.

Range of servants' quarters and store-room to opium godown at Indore were satisfactorily completed.

Additions and repairs to the old Agency bungalow and its out-houses at Sirdarpur were completed.

All the civil works at Mhow and Nimach, as also the Mhow water-works, were made over to the Superintending Engineer, Military Works, Bombay Command, at the latter end of the year.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Barnagar-Budnawar Road.

Very little progress was made on this road owing to delay in obtaining possession of the land.

Beaura-Sehore Road.

Very slow progress was made in constructing inspection bungalow at Narsingarh.

Nowgong-Sutna Road.

The whole of this road is now nearly complete as a metalled and bridged road.

Banda-Sagor Road.

The whole of this road is now nearly complete as a metalled and bridged road, except in the fourth section, in which some consolidation of metal and earth-work still remains to be done, and the $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the fifth or ghât section, work on which could not be commenced owing to delay in acquiring land.

Alipura-Hurpalpur Feeder Road.

On this road the earthwork, culverts, and bridges are completed, except the ashler copings of the parapets, moorum for metalling is being collected, and consolidation commenced in all miles.

MHOW WATER-WORKS.

Filter beds have been designed and estimated for, but nothing has yet been done towards carrying them out, the proposals being still under discussion.

The total expenditure on these works has been Rs. 5,69,886. Water has been laid on to many private houses, both in cantonments and bazaar, during the year. The scheme has so far proved successful, and an ample supply of water has been maintained for drinking and washing purposes. The consumption has steadily increased, and the estimated supply of 15 gallons per head of population has been exceeded, the actual amount delivered by the distribution pipes has been about 25 gallons per head during the hot months.

The works were made over to the Superintending Engineer, Bombay Command, Military Works, before the close of the year.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. H. Irwin, C.I.E., Officiating Superintending Engineer, Central India and Rajputana, was permanently transferred to Madras in September 1889, on being relieved temporarily by Colonel S. S. Jacob, pending the return of Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall, R.E., from leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. L. Marshall, R.E., returned from one year's leave on medical certificate at the end of October 1889, and assumed charge of the combined offices of Superintending Engineer, Central India and Rajputana, from Colonel S. S. Jacob, B.S.C., Executive Engineer.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Gibbs, B.S.C., Executive Engineer, was granted special leave of absence till June 1890 in extension of that already granted to him in Notification No. 375 of 30th November 1887.

Messrs. R. Ewing, Executive Engineer, and H. E. Grant, Assistant Engineer, were permitted to retire from the service while they were on furlough in England.

G. F. L. MARSHALL, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Secretary to the Agent, Governor General for Central
India and Rajputana, P. W. Department.

CHAPTER XI.

OPIUM.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Opium.

1. The trade in Malwa opium remained throughout the year in a depressed condition. The price of opium in the Bombay and China markets ruled low from the commencement of the year and continued so till its close. The price of the raw material in Malwa fell considerably in consequence, and the fall was accentuated at the year closed by the gathering of a good crop for the season of 1889-90. The total, however, of the exports (Imperial 30,564 chests; Provincial 1,515 chests) slightly exceeded that of the year preceding. It is surmised that opium merchants were compelled, by time bargains previously concluded, to get rid of their stocks at all hazards. In the general stagnation of the trade more than one well-known firm found itself involved in difficulties, and opium merchants generally throughout Malwa look forward to the future with uneasiness and doubt.

The results of the depression of the opium trade in Malwa are far reaching. The means of livelihood of a large body of cultivators, who find themselves unable with the low prices obtainable for their produce to defray the expenses of cultivation, and to pay the heavy State opium assessments, are seriously affected, while the States whose revenues depend largely on their opium assessments are likely to find their receipts considerably diminished.

STOCK AND OUTTURN.

2. The lowest approximate estimate under this head does not give less than 30,000 chests as the stock in hand, and the outturn of the crop just gathered is estimated at over 35,000 chests.

SMUGGLING.

3. As noted in the thirty-fifth paragraph of the Indore State Administration Report of the previous year, cases of smuggling into British territory, if successfully traced to Indore, were made punishable under the State laws.

Commendable efforts were made by the Durbar in at least one important case to trace cases in which professional smuggling on a large scale had been detected in British India. Several important seizures of contraband opium were reported from both British India and Indore territory, and it may be hoped that the activity manifested has had some deterrent effect.

In this connection the growing demand for "Rubba" opium, a cheap opium manufactured by washing the bags in which crude opium is brought to the manufacturer, may be noticed. This demand does not apparently at present extend beyond British India, where its cheapness and peculiar flavour obtain for it a ready market.

TRADE AND PRICES.

4. Very little of the new opium has passed the scales from Malwa, the demand for the old drug reported last year having continued throughout this year also.

The annexed Statement (Part III) gives full information regarding the prices of new and old opium in Malwa and at Bombay, Hongkong, and Shanghai, throughout the year under report.

CHAPTER XII.

JUDICIAL.

Acts extended to the Central India Agency.

1. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 1379-I., dated 29th March 1889, the provisions, as far as applicable of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882) as amended by subsequent Acts, were extended to the cantonment of Nimach.
2. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 1370-I., dated 29th March 1889, rules for the amendment of the law relating to the Court of Small Causes in the cantonment of Mhow were published.
3. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 1373-I., dated 29th March 1889, rules for the amendment of the law relating to the Court of Small Causes in the cantonment of Nimach were published.
4. Foreign Department Notification No. 1384-I., dated 29th March 1889, declared the Police Act III of 1888 to be in force throughout the lands occupied or which may hereafter be occupied by the railways comprised in the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system.
5. Home Department Notification No. 217, dated the 12th April 1889, notified the creation of a general police district embracing all lands, for the time being, occupied by the railways comprised in the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system and by the Rewari-Ferozapore State Railway. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was appointed to discharge the functions of a Local Government within the said district.
6. Foreign Department Notification No. 1654-I., dated the 26th April 1889, declared that the provisions of Act X of 1888, in so far as they amend the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be followed in the cantonment of Mhow.
7. Foreign Department Notification No. 1655-I., dated 26th April 1889, declared as applicable to the land occupied or which may hereafter be occupied by the railways comprised in the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system, so much of Act X of 1888 as amends the Code of Civil Procedure and repeals section 26 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act IX of 1887.
8. Foreign Department Notification No. 1657-I., dated 26th April 1889, declared as applicable to the lands occupied or which may hereafter be occupied by the Sindia State Railway, so much of Act X of 1888 as amends the second schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure and repeals section 26 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act IX of 1887.
9. Foreign Department Notification No. 1877-I., dated 8th May 1889, sanctioned the imposition of a dog tax of one rupee a year per dog in the cantonments of Mhow and Nimach, in addition to all taxes previously leviable in these cantonments.
10. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 1878-I., dated 8th May 1889, rules for the recovery of the dog tax imposed in the cantonments of Mhow and Nimach were published.
11. Foreign Department Notification No. 3842-I., dated 1st October 1889, made certain amendments in Notification No. 2527-I., dated 30th July 1885, imposing certain taxes in Mhow cantonment.
12. Foreign Department Notification No. 3843-I., dated 1st October 1889, declared that the provisions of the Mhow Cantonment Taxation Regulations

continued to apply to the assessment and collection of taxes leviable in the cantonment of Mhow subject to certain modifications.

13. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 4160-I., dated the 25th October 1889, the levy of octroi duties in the cantonment of Nowgong was sanctioned with effect from the 1st November 1889.

14. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 4161-I., dated 25th October 1889, certain rules for the assessment and recovery of octroi duties were applied to the cantonment of Nowgong.

Civil Justice.

15. In British Courts under the Central India Agency there were in all 2,598 civil suits for disposal in the year, as against 2,646 in 1888-89; more than 1,500 of these were Small Cause Courts cases.

16. Suits numbering 2,351, and valued at R1,47,895-7-2, were disposed of, and 2,092 decrees, valued at R2,37,655, were executed. The number of both suits and decrees is somewhat smaller and their value less than in the previous year.

17. The average duration of regular suits has decreased from 37·83 days in 1888-89 to 29·99 in the year under report, but decrees took on the average a day longer to execute.

18. The average cost of regular suits fell from R9-10-6 to R8-2, and the cost of execution of decrees from R1-11 to R1-4-3.

19. The number of Small Cause Court cases rose from 1,494 to 1,542. The average duration was one day less than in the previous year in the year under report, and the average cost decreased slightly.

Criminal Justice.

20. The total number of criminal cases in British Courts, under the Central India Agency, was 1,853. Of these 722 related to breaches of Cantonment Regulations.

21. The average duration of cases was 5·43 days against 5·03 in the previous year, but the average in the Cantonment Magistrate Courts decreased from 5·70 to 3·38 days.

22. The number of witnesses attending the Courts decreased, being 2,003 against 2,416 in 1888-89. The average number of days required for this attendance was 1·22 against 1·19.

Police.

23. The total number of British Police maintained in the year was 4 mounted and 538 foot, against 4 mounted and 676 foot, shown in the previous year's returns. This apparent decrease is due to the exclusion of certain members of the Bundelkhand (Nowgong) Jail establishment who had hitherto been inadvertently shown as Police.

24. The extra Police (one Head Constable and three Constables) sanctioned by the Government of India for the maintenance of order on the Panna-Sohawal border were withdrawn from the 31st January 1890.

25. Six additional constables were sanctioned for the Nimach Police, in order to enable the force to cope more efficiently with cases of violent crime in the cantonment.

Jails.

26. The total number of prisoners confined in British jails in Central India on the 31st March 1890 was 352. The daily average for the year was 387·75, and the average annual cost per man decreased from R63-5-4 to

R62-9-6. The average cost per prisoner in the Nimach Jail increased from R183-2-10 to R280-6-1. The jail is small, and the average yearly cost of each prisoner depends on the number of persons confined, which was unusually low in the year under report. The Superintendent of the Central India Agency Jail submits the following report :—

Report on the Central India Agency Jail for 1889-90.

BUILDINGS.

No change since the last report; the usual annual repairs were done by the Public Works Department, and the buildings kept in good condition.

CONDUCT OF THE JAIL OFFICIALS.

Satisfactory.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF PRISONERS.

Satisfactory.

HEALTH OF PRISONERS.

Satisfactory.

The total number treated was 719, of whom six died.

FOOD.

Articles of food of the best sort are supplied for the rations of prisoners according to the scale of prisoner dietary.

CLOTHING.

Each prisoner is provided with a *jangia*, a coat, and a cap, and with a blanket coat in addition for the winter. This clothing is suitable and lasts long. The convicts are made to wash their own clothes.

EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.

With the exception of the life convicts, and those under 14 years' sentence, almost all the prisoners are sent out to work. Those that remain in the jail premises are employed either in manufacturing articles or grinding corn.

CONDUCT OF PRISONERS.

Good.

PROGRESS IN EDUCATION.

None.

Escapes.—On the 20th February 1890 prisoner Dalloo, under six months' sentence, attempted to escape from a gang employed at the Charitable Hospital, but was caught at a distance of about 300 yards, and subsequently committed for trial in the Court of the Residency Magistrate, where he was convicted and sentenced to suffer six months' additional rigorous imprisonment.

MANUFACTURES.

The outturn of articles manufactured amounted to R3,118-5-1, and the net cash profits that accrued to Government were R2,025-0-6, on which a commission of 10 per cent. has been distributed among the jail employes as usual.

Expenditure—Causes of Increase and Decrease.

The jail expenditure during the year exceeded the Budget allotment by R914-15-10. The excess, which was met by re-allotment from savings under

other heads of the Budget, was due to the unusually large number of convicts under sentence of transportation who had to be conveyed to the Alipur Jail, and to the increased number of prisoners admitted to this jail.

STATE OF JAIL GARDEN.

The convict labour employed in the garden supplies enough vegetables for the rations of the prisoners throughout the year, except in March and April, when, owing to an insufficient supply of water, bazaar purchases had to be made.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

On the whole, the condition of the jail is steadily improving. The Jailor and the Warders understand their duty well, and keep a close eye on the convicts. There were no juvenile prisoners in the jail during the year.

D. F. KEEGAN, M.D., *Surgeon-Major,*
Superintendent, Central India Agency Jail.

Registration.

27. A comparison of the figures for this year with those of 1888-89 shows a decrease both as regards the number of documents registered and the amount of fees realised. The number of registrations was 323, and the amount of the fees levied Rs441-4.

CHAPTER XIII.

LOCAL CORPS.

I.—Central India Horse.

1. The Brigade has been commanded throughout the year by Colonel H. M. Buller.

2. The 1st Regiment has been stationed at Agar under the command of Major H. A. Vincent throughout the year.

The regiment was inspected by Major-General R. B. Gillespie, C.B., on the 3rd and 4th of February 1890, and by Brigadier-General Luck, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, on the 7th and 8th of February 1890.

The regiment entered two teams for the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association, Lloyd-Lindsay contest, winning the 1st and 3rd prizes in the local matches, and the 1st at the final central meeting at Meerut. The regiment competed also at the Mhow Rifle meeting, winning the 1st prize in the Lloyd-Lindsay and Scout contests, and several minor prizes.

3. Throughout the year the 2nd Regiment has been stationed at Goona under the command of Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B. Captain A. Masters was appointed Inspecting Officer of Central India States Cavalry on the 13th October 1889.

Lieutenant Mayne took over the duties of Adjutant on the 1st December 1889. Colonel Gerard, C.B., commanded a Brigade in the Camp of Exercise held at Muridki in January 1890.

The regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Pretzman, Commanding the Bundelkhand District, on the 11th of February 1890.

The regiment sent teams to compete in the Rajputana and Central India Rifle meeting held at Erinpura, and obtained a large share of prizes.

It is impossible to compare the figure of merit for musketry this year with that of last as the annual course has been entirely changed.

One Daffadar and six Sowars were present at the capture of the notorious dacoit Tantia Bhil, and for this service received a reward from Government. The health of both regiments has been good, and their general condition satisfactory.

Bhopal Battalion.

4. Colonel Peart rejoined from furlough on the 13th June 1889, taking over command from Lieutenant-Colonel Ransford, and remained in command till the close of the year. Captain Masters proceeded on the 25th March 1890 to take up the appointment of officiating Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow.

A detachment of one Havildar, two Naikhs, and twelve men were out for four months during the hot season and rains in pursuit of the dacoit Tantia Bhil, who was captured by Risaldar-Major Isri Parshad, C.I.E., in August 1889. For this service the men engaged received a reward of Rs500.

The conduct of the regiment has been good. Two courts-martial were held during the year, and one man was dismissed the service on conviction by the civil authorities.

The figure of merit for musketry in the year under review was 82·89, which, taking into consideration the alteration of the course, may be considered

good. The regiment again succeeded in winning the Challenge Cup, besides R521 in prizes at the annual meeting of the Central India and Rajputana Rifle Club held at Erinpura.

The regiment was inspected by Major-General Gillespie, C.B., on the 6th and 7th of January 1890, and Mr. Henvey, Governor General's Agent for Central India, held a parade in review order, and distributed musketry prizes on the 17th of January 1890.

The regiment has suffered a good deal from pneumonia and influenza, but on the whole the health has been good.

Malwa Bhil Corps.

5. The regiment has been commanded throughout the year by Colonel J. Burne. Lieutenant A. R. Barwell, Deoli Irregular Force, was appointed to officiate as Adjutant, and took over charge of his duties on the 14th April 1890 from Lieutenant Poingdestre, who had held the appointment from the commencement of the year up to that date.

The shooting of the regiment improved under the new system, and the Inspecting Officer expressed himself satisfied at the annual inspection.

The health of the regiment has been generally good, and its general condition satisfactory.

The regiment was inspected by Major-General Gillespie, C.B., on the 7th December 1889.

CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATION.

I.—GENERAL.

Indore is a recognised centre for the Entrance and First Arts Examinations, both of the Calcutta and Allahabad Universities, and the Principal of the Residency College has to act as Supervisor. For the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University 39 candidates appeared from various schools in Central India, the High Schools of Dhar and Ujain sending 8 candidates each. For the First Arts Examination of the same University 12 candidates appeared, 10 of them being students of the Canadian Mission College, Indore. For the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University 29 candidates appeared, among whom were four from the Residency School. The results of none of those examinations have yet been published.

There is good ground for supposing that the course of studies prescribed by the Allahabad University will, as was anticipated in last year's report, prove more attractive to the schools of Central India than that of the University of Calcutta. In any case it seems almost superfluous to have Indore an examining centre for both Universities; at present the supervision of the various examinations takes three weeks, the work of both the Residency College and the Residency School being practically at a stand for that time.

The annual Central India Schools Examination was held as usual in the end of March and the beginning of April. The papers are still in the hands of the Examiners. The following is the number of boys appearing from each school:—

School.	No. of boys.
Ajaigarh	3
Datia	3
Sutna	9
Chhatarpur	6
Zoroastrian High School, Mhow	17
Panna	3
Tehri	3
Charkhari	17
Cantonment High School, Nowgong	16
Central College, Rutlam	9
Dewas	14
Rewa	20
Manpur	3
Ujain	1
Nimach	2
Khan Bahadur Edulji Pestonji School, Mhow	16
Residency School, Indore	14
Dhar	17
Jaora	11
Agar	6
Goona	8
Private students	5
TOTAL	203

It would tend greatly to promote the efficiency of these schools if a system of periodical inspection could be contrived, which would meet with the approval of the various Chiefs.

II.—RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE.

Mr. R. H. Gunion took over charge of the office of Principal from Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone on the 18th of February 1890.

Thirty pupils attended the college during the year.

The number of boys is almost the same as last year, and it is still the case, as has been noticed in previous years, that nearly half the number come from the Western Malwa Agency alone. It is to be hoped that the Chiefs under the other Agencies may in time be brought to appreciate more than they have hitherto done the advantages of a collegiate education for their sons.

The financial state of the college is satisfactory, the income for the past year being R7,267-2-4, and the expenditure (including R1,000 invested during the year in Government paper) R5,907-7, leaving a balance in favour of the college of R1,359-11-4. Fees have yielded R1,311-8 more than the amount estimated for the year.

III.—RESIDENCY SCHOOL, INDORE.

The income of the Residency School for the year was R3,246-13-4, and the expenditure R3,211-12-6, leaving a balance in favour of the school of R35-0-10. The additional grant of R1,000 from the Bazaar Fund, which is available from the 1st of April 1890, should do much to promote the efficiency of the school by providing for the payment of three additional teachers, whose services are urgently required. The school will then be fully equipped for the work of preparing boys for the Entrance Examination of either the Calcutta or the Allahabad University. The number of boys on the rolls during the year was 117, and the average daily attendance 98, as compared with 128 and 102 in the previous year.

R. H. GUNION,

Principal of the Daly College, Indore.

CHAPTER XV.

POST OFFICES.

1. Mr. J. B. Short was in charge of the Circle until the afternoon of the 5th February 1890, when he made over charge to Mr. J. W. Barwise.

2. Post Offices were closed at Gangapur and Singwara, and Post Offices were opened at Barhar, Chandpur, Gwalior Railway Station, Harpalpur Railway Station, Morar Railway Station, and Pali.

3. The letter box was removed from Paniakheri (Sailāna), and letter boxes were placed at Dig (Alote), Kotwali (Seronj), and at Kothi (Jaitwar).

4. A postman came under reduction at Gangapur, one village postman at Neemuch, and one at Singwara. A postman was entertained at Pali, a village postman was entertained at Umaria, and a village postman was entertained at Jaithar.

5. Owing to the extension of the Indian Midland Railway from Jhansi to Mau the mail cart line from Mau to Nowgong was transferred to this Circle from the North-Western Provinces. On the completion of the line of railway from Jhansi to its junction with the East Indian Railway at Manikpur, the mail cart line from Mau to Nowgong was closed, and a mail cart line opened from Harpalpur to Nowgong, a distance of $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles. A mail cart line from Indore to Dewas, 22 miles, was opened on the 15th January 1890, at no extra cost to Government, and the previously existing runners' line was closed.

6. The runners' line between Nawab Basoda and Rabatgarh was closed on the 1st July 1889, as the amount of correspondence carried over the line did not warrant its continuance.

7. The complaints from the public are six in excess of those received last year; the increase is due to the theft of letters, &c., by Ramanand, head postman, Mhow.

8. There was delay in the payment of the telegraphic money order, No. 968, for ₹500, issued at Mhow on the 5th July 1889, because of the order being wrongly advised by the Telegraph Department.

A money order for ₹10, applied for about the third week of March 1889 at the Rajgarh (Sehore) Branch Office, was not issued. The acting Branch Postmaster has been asked for explanation.

9. Appendix V refers to the following cases :—

(1) Rupees 39-8-6 stolen from the Bhopal Railway Station Sub-office; Nawab Mirza, Sub-Postmaster, was held responsible for, and made good the amount. (2) money order and commission amounting to ₹10-2 paid to the acting Branch Postmaster, Rajgarh, who has absconded. (3) Savings Bank deposit of ₹200 misappropriated by Bahadur Singh, Branch Postmaster, Singwara. (4) Matadin, postman, Rewa, misappropriated ₹287-14, entrusted to him for payment of money orders. (5) Onkar, runner on the Goona and Chhabra line, stole a remittance of ₹130 from a mail bag. (6) ₹18-0-1, part of a remittance of ₹18-0-6 made by Kishen Singh, Branch Postmaster, Manpur, stolen from the bag for Chandia, closed on the 27th January 1890. A runner is believed to have stolen the money, but as the theft was rendered possible by the carelessness of Kishen Singh he had to make good the amount. (7) Pay Sergeant Weller, No. 77 Field Battery, Royal Artillery, Nowgong, misappropriated British postal orders of the value of ₹328, entrusted to him for sale as regimental vendor, was tried at the High Court of the North-Western Provinces, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

10. No Combined Offices were closed, and Combined Offices were opened at Bhilsa, Sarangpur, and Seronj. The number of messages sent was 19,268; received for delivery 22,601; passed in transit 14,027 against 20,578, 24,257, and 13,096, respectively, sent, received, and passed in transit in the previous year. The revenue amounted to R20,389, and the fixed charges accepted by the Telegraph Department to R6,286. In the preceding year the figures were revenue R21,250, charges R5,832.

11. During the year 1888-89 the Imperial Offices of exchange with the Gwalior State Post Offices were Agra, Nimach, and Ujain; on the 1st April 1889 Jhansi was constituted the fourth office of exchange.

12. The value of money orders issued in the Gwalior State, which passed through the Imperial Offices of exchange for payment in India, amounted to R9,18,681, as compared with R7,78,964 in 1888-89. The cause of the increase of R1,39,717 is mainly due to the closing of the Imperial Post Offices in the towns of Barnagar, Mandesor, and Ujain, and to the closing of the Imperial Post Office at Gangapur; the money-order business formerly done at these offices was transferred to the office opened by the Durbar.

13. The value of money orders issued at Imperial Post Offices, drawn on Gwalior State Post Offices, amounted this year to R3,13,741 against R3,15,506 in 1888-89.

14. The postage due on articles sent through the Imperial Post Offices of exchange for delivery through the State Post Offices, and the amount received by the Imperial Post Office for postage due on such articles, was as follows:—

	1888-89.			1889-90.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
<i>Postage due on articles.</i>						
Sent to State offices for delivery	1,648	3	0	1,790	4	6
Half share due to State Office	824	1	6	895	2	3
Half share due to Imperial Office	824	1	6	895	2	3
Due on articles returned as undeliverable	206	2	3	232	8	0
Balance paid to the Imperial Post Office	617	5	3	662	10	3

15. The percentage of unpaid articles, returned as undeliverable out of those sent for delivery, was 26 per cent. this year, as compared with 25 per cent. last year.

J. W. BARWISE,
Deputy Postmaster-General,
Central India.

CHAPTER XVI.

TELEGRAPHS.

1. The mileage of lines open at the commencement of the year was 999: 29 miles were added in the course of the year, and the mileage at its close was 1,028. The mileage of wires when the year opened was 3,205: 286 miles were added in the year, and the closing mileage was 3,491.

2. The total number of telegraph offices in Central India, supervised by the Government Telegraph Department on 31st March 1890, was as follows:—

Departmental	10
Postal Combined	15
Railway	82

3. The traffic and revenue returns had not been compiled when the year closed for the purposes of this report.

CHAPTER XVII.

MEDICAL.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The accompanying table shows the working of the hospitals and dispensaries throughout the Central India Agency during the year under review:—

Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Total number treated.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Vaccinations.	Major Operations.	Minor Operations.
<i>Malwa Dispensaries</i>					
Includes 16 Dispensaries . . .	2,15,484	517	7,453	902	10,904
<i>Gwalior Agency</i>					
Includes 9 Dispensaries . . .	46,835	88	22,495	161	1,620
<i>Bhopal Agency</i>					
Includes 15 Dispensaries . . .	1,05,199	615	10,757	133	6,182
<i>Bundelkhand Agency</i>					
Includes Charkhari State and Nowgong Charitable and Agency Dispensaries.	18,092	86	3,694	59	1,059
<i>Baghelkhand Agency</i>					
Includes 14 Dispensaries . . .	1,22,113	655	44,551	294	5,221
<i>Bhopawar Agency</i>					
Includes 14 Dispensaries . . .	53,701	153	3,207	71	2,072
<i>Mhow Cantonment</i>					
Includes 2 Dispensaries . . .	12,916	8	573	...	...
TOTAL . . .	5,74,340	2,122	92,730	1,620	27,058
TOTAL OF LAST YEAR . . .	5,36,027	1,243	1,37,428	1,819	22,323
Increase . . .	38,313	879	...	...	4,735
Decrease . . .	...	...	44,698	119	...

Surgeon-Major A. H. C. Dane, M. D., who submits the annual report of the dispensaries in the Bhopal Agency, was on furlough for the first eight months of the year, during which period Surgeons Alpin and Bown supervised the dispensaries. The number of institutions remained unaltered, while the various buildings were kept in good repair. New pucca buildings are under construction at Narsingarh and Shajapur. A mild epidemic of cholera appeared at Khilchipur and a few other isolated places. There was an absence of small-pox, save in parts of Gwalior territory. The total number of persons treated was 62,348, of which 485 died. Seventy-two major surgical operations were performed at Sehore. The number of vaccine operations amounted to 10,757. Dr. Dane reports that the working of the several institutions has been satisfactory.

The Prince of Wales Hospital in the city of Bhopal continues to work well under the able and zealous supervision of Assistant Surgeon Khushaldas Joshi. Sixty-one major and 2,511 minor operations were performed during the year. The hospital for the *parda nashin* women is becoming popular under the supervision of Miss Nisbitt.

Surgeon-Major Goldsmith is still on furlough. The annual report on the medical institutions is submitted by Surgeon G. H. D. Gimlette, M.D. An epidemic of cholera broke out amongst the returning stream of pilgrims from Allahabad and Benares. It lasted throughout the hot weather and the greater

part of the rainy season. Malarious fevers have been more prevalent than usual; 9,207 more cases of these diseases were treated than those in 1888. The total number treated amounted to 122,133 as compared with 100,862 of the previous year, showing an increase of 21,271. Two hundred and ninety-four major surgical operations were performed, including 65 on the eye. Thirty-three operations were undertaken for the removal of stone from the bladder with a successful result in 32 cases—a most creditable result. Dr. Gimlette brings to notice the good work done by Hospital Assistants Ahia Ali Khan, Shamsheer Khan, and Suraj Prasad, who have operated more freely in promising cases.

The report on the medical institutions in Northern Gwalior is submitted by Surgeon-Major A. M. Crofts. The number of dispensaries is increasing. Those at Ambah, Jowrah, and Sabargarh, noticed in the last report, have been completed and opened for patients. The total number of persons treated during the year under review amounted to 46,835 against 38,802 of the previous year. One hundred and sixty-one major surgical operations were performed. The dispensaries are reported to be doing good work and are most popular.

The annual report on the dispensaries in the Bhopawar Agency is submitted by Surgeon C. G. W. Lowdell, who succeeded Surgeon-Major Joshua Duke in July 1889. Of the 49 major surgical operations performed at the Victoria Hospital, 39 were performed by Dr. Duke, 4 by Surgeon Lowdell, and 5 by Native Doctor Lachman Rao. There were three operations for stone in the bladder and 21 on the eye, with successful results. During the year under report, the small dispensaries at Tirla and Ranapur were closed; the former for want of funds, and the latter owing to a difficulty in getting a Native Doctor. The Agency has suffered in the death of Native Doctor Paim Singh, who took a keen interest in his profession, and his surgical skill and careful treatment earned for him an extended reputation and the confidence of all.

Surgeon-Major E. Cretin submits the report on the Nowgong Dispensary. Six thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight out-patients and 238 in-patients were treated during the year, giving a fair daily average number of sick of 10·06. Of the 21 major operations 11 were of lateral lithotomies with one death. There was a slight outbreak of cholera in the cantonment. Vaccination is extensively practised under Native States supervision.

The annual report on the Goona Charitable Dispensary is submitted by Surgeon G. B. Irvine. The total admissions during the year were 480 with 9,826 cases treated as out-patients. Thirty-seven major operations were performed with three deaths. This number includes 14 cases of cataract extraction with restoration of good vision in 11 cases. The new hospital is in process of erection and will be shortly ready.

Assistant Surgeon Madhu Sudan Maitra, who submits the annual report of the Chharkhari Medical Department, continues in charge of the dispensary. The total number of persons treated as out-patients and in-patients amounted to 11,076. Sixteen major surgical operations were performed by the Assistant Surgeon with successful results.

The medical institutions in Malwa are under the direct supervision of the Residency Surgeon, Indore, of which the most important is the Charitable Hospital at Indore. The total number of persons treated amounted to 215,484, being an increase of 1,947 on the figures of the past year. Three thousand four hundred and twenty-three in-patients and 25,303 out-patients were treated in the Indore Charitable Hospital during the year, giving a daily average number of 161·17 in-patients, and 143·04 out-patients. Nine hundred and two major surgical operations were performed in the Malwa dispensaries, 577 of which were treated at the Indore Charitable Hospital. This number included 83 operations for stone in the bladder with successful results in 80 cases. Three hundred and fifty-four major ophthalmic operations were performed,

including 110 for cataract, with successful results in 89 per cent. of cases treated. Four ovariectomies were performed, with a successful result in three cases. Hysterectomy was performed once successfully for fibroid tumour of the uterus. One porro-cæsarion operation was performed. The child's life was saved, but owing to the rough treatment to which the mother had been subjected before she came to hospital, fatal peritonitis ensued, and she died four days after the operation.

The medical school connected with this large hospital continues to prosper. During the year under report 21 male and 7 female students attended the school.

D. J. KEEGAN, M.D., *Surgeon-Major,*
Civil Administrative Medical Officer for Central India.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boundary disputes.

1. During the year under review a new scheme, for the continuous employment of Boundary Settlement Officers in the Bhopal, Western Malwa, and Bhopawar Agencies, with head-quarters at Sehore, Agar, and Sidarpur, respectively, was sanctioned by the Government of India, and the following officers were appointed to the Agencies noted against their names, *viz.*:—

Lieutenant H. B. Peacock	.	.	.	.	.	Bhopal.
„ B. E. M. Gurdon	.	.	.	.	.	Western Malwa.
„ C. E. Ross	.	.	.	.	.	Bhopawar.

2. But little progress was made in the settlement of boundary disputes in the Bundelkhand Agency during the year, as Captain C. J. B. Dressner was transferred from his appointment of Boundary Settlement Officer prior to the commencement of the camping season, and Lieutenant J. L. Kaye, Officiating Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, who was deputed in December to take up the work, was recalled to Indore in January.

3. Lieutenant C. H. Pritchard, of the Rajputana Agency, was deputed as an additional Boundary Settlement Officer for the settlement of the disputes on the Meywar border.

4. Detailed reference to the work accomplished by these officers will be found in the reports of the Political Agents under whose orders they were working.

5. The following table shows the number of cases disposed of in the year under review, and the number pending settlement at the close of the working season in the four Agencies to which officers were deputed:—

	Settled in 1889-90.	Reported pending.
Bhopal	34	155
Western Malwa	54	44
Bhopawar	36	38
Bundelkhand	6	32

The cases settled in Western Malwa include six settled by Lieutenant Pritchard, and seven settled by Lieutenant Kaye, in May and June 1889.

There are eight cases, in which appeal has been allowed, still awaiting final settlement.

APPENDICES TO PART II.
POLITICAL.

CHAPTER IV.

BHOPAL.

INDORE DIVISION.

Statement showing the work done during the year 1889-90 on the Roads and Public Buildings in the Bhopal Agency.

Name of Work.	Outlay in 1889-90.	Brief history of Works.
Constructing store-room for Bhopal Battalion at Sehore.	R 2,828	Satisfactorily completed.
Renewal of metal collection on road between Native Officers' quarters and Infantry lines at Sehore.	513	Ditto ditto.
Special repairs to Native Cavalry lines at Sehore.	2,538	Ditto ditto.
Annual repairs to Military buildings at Sehore.	1,329	These buildings have been kept in good repair.
Annual repairs to Agency Hospital at Sehore	643	Work completed.
Special repairs to Native Doctor's quarters of Agency Hospital at Sehore.	583	Special repairs have been carried out.
Maintaining the portion of the Agra-Bombay Road, 72nd to 124th mile.	1,768	Road maintained and now in fair order.
Maintaining Beora-Sehore Road . . .	915	Ditto ditto ditto.
Consolidation of metal, Beora-Sehore Road .	2,864	This was not completed to the extent intended owing to the failure of the Sub-Divisional Officer to obtain wood for Steam Roller fuel from the Narsingarh Dnrbar.
Metal collection, Beora-Sehore Road . . .	6,388	This was completed by the end of the year.
Metal collection, Agra-Bombay Road, 72nd to 124th mile.	2,414	Ditto ditto ditto.
Consolidation, Agra-Bombay Road, 72nd to 124th mile.	522	Ditto ditto ditto.
Metal collection, Beora and Rajgarh Road .	686	Ditto ditto ditto.
Constructing an Inspection Bungalow at Narsingarh on the Beora-Sehore Road.	1,452	This work has progressed very slowly owing to the contractor having found the greatest difficulty in obtaining wood for lime-burning. This, together with the change of site from low to high ground, apparently so disheartened him that he ceased work entirely through the monsoon, and was only induced to take it up again in December.
Lengthening Newaj causeway, Beora-Rajgarh Road.	1,091	The heavy floods of 1888 and 1889 were found to have turned the east and west ends of this causeway, and hence the length has been increased at either ends, the work having been satisfactorily completed.
Annual repairs to bridges and culverts, Agra-Bombay Road, 72nd to 124th mile.	382	Completed.
Special repairs to Church at Sehore . . .	662	The original window-frames of this Church appear to have been originally made from green jungle-wood, with the result that they have warped and twisted badly, and hence this estimate for renewing with sound teak frames was sanctioned; the work has been practically completed; a revised estimate allowing for extra carving will be submitted for sanction early in May.
Special repairs to Civil Jail at Sehore . . .	325	Completed.

Statement showing the number of persons primarily vaccinated in the Bhopal Agency during the official year 1889-90.

[NOTE.—Only the actual number of persons vaccinated and not the number of operations are shown. Re-vaccinations have been wholly excluded from the Statement.]

Establishment.	PERSONS PRIMARILY VACCINATED.	
	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
Government . . . . .	...	...
Municipal . . . . .	...	...
Local Fund . . . . .	...	...
Native States . . . . .	...	...
Dispensaries	12,427	11,187
Local Corps, Bhopal Battalion	56	53
TOTAL	12,483	11,240

POST OFFICE.

Division.	No. of letters, papers, books, parcels, &c., for issue.
Malwa Division	36,700
Bhopal Division	4,66,612

[NOTE.—The Postal Department express their inability to give the information for the remaining columns.]

Average speed of Mail Cart, 6 miles per hour.

” ” Runners, 6 ditto.

CHAPTER V.

BHOPAWAR.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the Rainfall registered at various Stations in the Bhopawar Agency during the years 1888-89 and 1889-90.

Name of Stations.	RAINFALL REGISTERED DURING		REMARKS.
	1888-89.	1889-90.	
Dhar	18 60	28 10	
Jhabua	19 44	38 40	
Ali Rajpur	17-15	33 31	
Barwani	14 25	21 0	
Jobat	22 0	29 0	
Bagode	17 3	15 0	
Manpur	30 85	50 0	
Sindarpur	35 62	35 38	
TOTAL	174 94	250 09	
Average rainfall	21 87	31 26	

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the amount of traffic that passed the Agra and Bombay Road during the year 1889-90.

Name of Articles.	EXPORT.		IMPORT.		TOTAL	
	Weight.	Approximate value.	Weight.	Approximate value.	Weight.	Approximate value.
	Maunds.	R	Maunds.	R	Maunds.	R
Opium . . . . .	...	...	37	8,790	37	8,790
English manufactures	585	43,875	150	11,250	735	55,125
Country manufactures	240	10,800	840	37,800	1,080	48,600
Raw cotton	3,540	56,640	360	5,760	3,900	62,400
Coin	$\frac{1}{2}$	550	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	69,250	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	69,800
Fireworks	30	420	1,020	14,280	1,050	14,700
Grocery	6,723	64,412	19,065	1,27,327	25,788	1,91,740
Timber	4,220	4,220	4,080	4,080	8,300	8,300
Brass and copper vessels	675	33,750	300	12,000	975	45,750
Grain	21,165	37,070	5,415	10,705	26,580	47,775
TOTAL	37,178 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,51,737	31,288 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,01,242	68,466 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,52,980

APPENDIX III.

Bhopawar Agency, Native States—Civil Justice, 1889-90.

States.	CASES PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF 1889-89.		FILED DURING 1889-90.		TOTAL.		DISPOSED OF DURING 1889-90.		REMAINING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.		REMARKS.
	Cases.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	
		R		R		R		R		R	
Dhar	111	2,37,878	1,762	1,24,572	2,473	3,62,450	1,776	1,39,233	697	2,23,214	Information supplied is incomplete, as Dewan is engaged on Thandla-Pitlawad exchange case.
Jhabua	127	...	378	...	505	...	374	...	131	...	
Ali Rajpur	5	454	89	5,178	94	5,632	89	5,076	5	556	Information incomplete. Recent change of Dewans is the probable cause.
Barwani	176	...	764	...	940	...	800	60,907	140	...	
Jobat	7	1,344	4	210	11	1,554	3	161	8	1,390	
Bagode	19	1,121	193	9,213	217	10,334	205	7,332	12	3,002	

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing Criminal Justice in Native States under the Bhopawar Agency during the year 1889-90.

Nature of Crimes.	PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1889-90.		INSTITUTED DURING 1889-90.		TOTAL.		CASES DISPOSED OF.								PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1889-90.		FINED.		IMPRISONED.	
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	TRANSFERRED.		DISCHARGED OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF.		CONVICTED.		TOTAL.		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
							Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.						
DHAR.																				
Murder and attempted murder	2	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	1	...	...	...	...
Dacoities with murder	3	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
Dacoities unaccompanied by murder.	14	...	217	...	...
Robberies	...	303*	...	1,711	...	2,014	...	6	...	11	...	3	...	286	...	...	...	...
Cattle thefts and other thefts.	127	...	159	...	427	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	1,054	...	427	...	1,481	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	303	...	1,711	...	2,014	...	6	...	1,197	...	593	...	1,790	...	217	...	...
JHABUA.																				
Murder and attempted murder	3	...	3	†	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	1	...	8	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	...
Dacoities with murder	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Dacoities unaccompanied by murder.	...	6	...	10	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	3	...	...
Robberies	...	1	...	10	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	...
Cattle thefts and other thefts		
Miscellaneous offences	...	50	...	385	...	435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	393	...	42	...	...
TOTAL	...	59	...	416	...	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	425	...	50	...	...
ALI RAJPUR.																				
Murder and attempted murder		
Culpable homicide	...	5	3	5	3	10	6	...	6	2	3	3	9	5	1	1	...	3		
Dacoities with murder		
Dacoities unaccompanied by murder.		
Robberies		
Cattle thefts and other thefts.	...	2	2	122	69	124	71	...	3	2	121	69	124	71	...	74	32	47		
Miscellaneous offences	...	3	2	151	114	164	116	...	6	6	148	110	154	116	...	135	97	13		
TOTAL	...	10	7	278	186	288	193	...	15	10	272	182	287	192	1	1	209	129		
BARWANI.																				
Murder and attempted murder		
Culpable homicide		
Dacoities with murder		
Dacoities unaccompanied by murder.		
Robberies	33	15	33	15	...	15	...	18	15	33	15	...	7	7	11	8		
Cattle thefts and other thefts.	178	75	178	75	1	1	78	23	99	51	178	75	...	72	35	27		
Miscellaneous offences	...	17	11	717	451	735	465	...	77	32	656	433	733	465	...	628	416	28		
TOTAL	...	17	14	928	541	945	555	1	1	170	55	773	499	945	555	...	707	158		
JOBAT.																				
Murder and attempted murder	...	2	...	1	...	3	†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide		
Dacoities with murder	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoities unaccompanied by murder.		
Robberies		
Cattle thefts and other thefts.	...	1	...	13	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	...	4	...	31	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	9	...	45	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	7	...	...
BAGODE (DEWAS).																				
Murder and attempted murder	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1		
Culpable homicide		
Dacoities with murder		
Dacoities unaccompanied by murder.		
Robberies		
Cattle thefts and other thefts.	4	...	4	...	2	...	7	...	9	...	...	...	7	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	...	1	...	59	...	59	...	33	...	50	...	83	...	...	4	47	...	3
TOTAL	...	1	...	63	...	64	...	35	...	58	1	93	60	...	4	54	...	4		

* No details given.

† Information supplied by this Darbar is incomplete, and fuller returns have been called for.

† Details wanting; have been asked for.

NOTE.—No serious crimes occurred in this State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing Jail Statistics of the States under the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1889-90.

States.	Prisoners in Jail on 1st April 1890.	Prisoners admitted during 1889-90.	Total No.	PRISONERS DISPOSED OF.				Remaining in Jail at the end of the year 1889-90.	Cost Rs.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Annual average number of prisoners.	REMARKS.
				Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.					
Dhar	119	165	284	2	4	160	166	118	Full particulars not supplied.
Jhabua	38	202	240	...	6	175	181	59	2,276	...	...
Ali Rajpur	25	106	131	...	2	82	84	47	1,879	27	60	
Barwani	39	155	194	...	...	163	163	31	1,476	35	38
Jobat	18	115	133	107	107	8	294	115	27	Ditto ditto.
Bagode (Dewas) . . . .	...	9	9	...	...	9	9	...	44	...	...

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the occurrence of Dacoities in Native States under the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1889-90.

States.	Number of dacoities perpetrated during the year.	VALUE OF PROPERTY.		PERSONS.		DISPOSAL OF DACOITS.					REMARKS.
		Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	
Dhar	11	1,088	64	...	13	136	...	...	...	136	Return incomplete.
Jhabua	10	1,384	170	...	1	109	31	21	10	78	
Ali Rajpur	5	209	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	76	Ditto.
Ratanmal	1	41	...	1	2	8	...	...	...	8	
TOTAL	27	2,722	234	1	16	329	31	21	10	318	

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the Finances of the Native States under the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1889-90.

Name of States.	Opening balance.	Receipts during the year 1889-90.	TOTAL.	Expenditure for 1889-90.	Balance on 31st March 1890.	REMARKS.
Dhar . . . .	... (a)	7,95,298	7,95,298	7,62,865	32,433	(a) Not mentioned in the Durbar report.
Jhabua	230	1,27,887	1,28,117	1,27,991(b)	126	(b) Includes Rs6,000 on account of relief works, and Rs3,446 liquidation of debts.
Ali Rajpur	1,103	85,656	86,759	74,339(c)	11,920	(c) There were no marriages this year. A small expenditure on Public Works. Rupees 5,000 only were paid on account of nazarana instead of Rs10,000.
Barwani	3,23,095(d)	1,98,871	5,21,966	1,50,014	3,71,952(d)	(d) Includes Government Papers of Rs2,50,000.
Jobat	3,017	18,640	21,657	17,622(e)	4,035	(e) Includes Rs1,675 paid towards the liquidation of debts.
Bagode (Dewas)	4,280	12,859	17,139	10,710(f)	6,429	(f) Includes Rs4,240, which sum was remitted to Dewas during the year.
Kathiwar	(g)	3,489	3,489	3,440	49	(g) Information not supplied.
Ratanmal	(h)	1,352	1,352	1,350	2	(h) Ditto ditto.
Mathwar . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	Information not received.
GUARANTEED BHU-MIAHS.						
Kali Baori . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
Bharudpura	403	4,430	4,838	4,590	248	
Kotidih	277	1,213	1,490	1,340	110	(i) Includes Rs12,000 remitted in cash to Indore treasury on account of surplus balance of the Jargana.
Chiktiobar	24	1,000	1,024	1,017	7	
Manpur (British)	2,309	20,368	22,677	21,208(i)	1,469	

CHAPTER VI.

WESTERN MALWA.

VACCINATION.

Statement showing the number of persons primarily vaccinated and the number of those persons who were successfully vaccinated in the Western Malwa Agency during 1889-90.

	PERSONS PRIMARILY VACCINATED.		REMARKS.
	Total.	Number successfully vaccinated.	
Government	All children.
Municipal (Cantonment)	339	290	
Local . . . . .	...	...
Native States . . . . .	...	...
Dispensaries	5,627	5,066	

POST OFFICE for 1889-90.

Division	Names of Post Offices.	Number of letters, papers, books, parcels, &c., for despatch.	Number of letters, papers, books, parcels received for delivery.	TOTAL.	Cash receipts	Cash disbursements.	REMARKS.
	Agar	No enumeration kept.	48,126				
	Nimach		2,85,090				
	Rutlam		1,44,976				
	Ujjain, R. S.		19,006				
	Ajnod		1,716				
	Alote		56,44				
	Barnoda		3,068				
	Barnagar, R. S.		6,344				
	Chambal		4,836				
	Dhodhar		3,848				
	Fatehabad		4,416				
	Ghatia		1,326				
	Jaora		91,468				
	Malhargarh		8,684				
	Mandsaur, R. S.		7,228				
	Melhidpur		18,616				
	Nanli		4,264				
	Nimach, R. S.		9,412				
	Palia		962				
	Piplia		2,002				
	Piploda		4,810				
	Rumja		2,340				
	Rutlam, R. S.		5,850				
	Sailana		12,216				
	Sitamau		12,064				
	Shujapur		22,750				
	Sujatkalan		1,430				
	Tall		7,202				

Average speed of Mail Cart, 6 miles per hour.

„ Runners, 5 ditto.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

NUMBER AND LOCALITY.	DURING 1889-90.			
	Admissions.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Vaccinations.	Cost.
<i>Under British supervision.</i>				<i>R a. p.</i>
Charitable Dispensary, Nimach	4,183	10	...	2,723 15 10
Lock Hospital, Nimach	3	...	...	539 10 3
Staff Hospital, Nimach	201	10	417	156 0 0
TOTAL .	4,387	20	417	3,419 10 1
GRAND TOTAL .	4,387	20	417	3,419 10 1

APPENDIX II.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES AND PERSONS IMPLICATED.		DISCHARGED.		CONVICTED.		PENDING.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Criminal breach of trust . . .	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...
Miscellaneous . . .	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
TOTAL . . .	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...

No.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SUPERINTENDENT.		DEWAN.		MAGISTRATE OF REWAH.		DEPUTY MAGISTRATES AND HONORARY MAGISTRATES.		TOTAL.	
		Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.
1	Murder	3	3	7	11	4	4	1	1	15	19
2	Attempt at murder . . . . .	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2
3	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	...	...	6	25	3	5	4	14	13	44
4	Criminal breach of trust	1	1	1	1	15	18	12	15	29	35
5	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt . . . . .	...	...	16	17	67	125	450	687	533	829
6	Robbery . . . . .	...	...	2	15	5	12	6	9	13	36
7	Dacoity	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
8	Rape . . . . .	...	...	7	8	3	3	1	1	11	12
9	Assault or criminal force . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Wrongful restraint . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	4	78	123	80	127
11	Theft . . . . .	...	...	...	...	70	143	311	523	381	666
12	Forgery . . . . .	...	...	8	13	4	4	1	1	13	18
13	Cheating . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11	23	7	9	18	32
14	Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	17	51	233	503	569	981	819	1,535
	TOTAL	5	13	65	142	417	844	1,441	2,365	1,928	3,364

Return shewing the disposal of appeals in Criminal Cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1889-90.

Pending at the close of the year 1888-89.	Filed during 1889-90.	Total.	DISPOSAL.					Pending at the close of the year 1889-90.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Remanded for revision.	Total.	
			<i>Appeals from the Dewan to the Superintendent.</i>					
2	29	31	20	2	...	...	22	9
			<i>Appeals from the Magistrate's Court to the Dewan.</i>					
4	83	87	43	16	17	7	83	4
			<i>Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Magistrate.</i>					
4	56	60	30	19	2	6	57	3

APPENDIX II—continued.

Name of Court.	FILED.			DISPOSAL.			Remaining on 31st March 1890.
	Pending on 1st April 1889.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Transferred.	Disposed of.	Total.	
1. Dewan	11	149	160	1	153	154	6
2. Civil Judge	28	284	312	1	290	291	21
3. Deputy Magistrates	302	3,948	4,250	341	3,684	4,028	222
4. Honorary Magistrates	329	1,374	1,703	175	1,219	1,394	309
TOTAL	670	5,755	6,425	521	5,346	5,867	558

Return showing the disposal of appeals in Civil Cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1889-90.

Pending at the close of the year 1888- 89.	Filed during 1889-90.	Total.	DISPOSAL.								Pending at the close of the year 1889- 90.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Transferred.	Modified.	Compromise.	Remanded for revision.	Exparte.	Total.	
			<i>Appeals from the Dewan to the Superintendent.</i>								
24	89	113	78	...	...	1	...	1	4	84	29
			<i>Appeals from the Civil Judge to the Dewan.</i>								
13	117	130	70	19	...	10	1	29	...	129	
			<i>Appeals from the Deputy Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates to the Civil Judge.</i>								
116	361	480	160	41	2	24	9	106	...	342	138

APPENDIX II--continued.

Statement showing the number of Revenue Cases filed and decided in 1889-90.

No.	Name of Department.	FUND.		DISPOSED OF.						Pending at the close of the year.	REMARKS.
		Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	TOTAL.	Ex parte.	Default.	Arbitration.	Compromise.	Judgment.			TOTAL.
1	Devan's Court	28	597	625	...	...	...	...	583	583	4 Transferred.
2	Adalat Devani	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	
3	Settlement Officer, Huzur Tehsil	1,075	379	1,454	...	35	12	5	639	721	
4	Ditto, Madhogurh	...	564	564	...	...	...	...	478	478	
5	Ditto, Madhogurh	...	259	259	...	...	...	1	42	43	
6	Tahsildar of Huzoor Tehsil	150	1,253	1,403	50	180	39	49	894	1,212	52 Ditto.
7	Ditto Madhogurh	93	402	495	1	21	2	5	328	357	23 Ditto.
8	Ditto Ramnagar	1	16	17	...	2	3	...	7	12	
9	Ditto Mowgunj	31	400	431	11	31	8	18	311	379	6 Ditto.
10	Ditto Bordi	14	159	173	...	20	9	13	114	156	
11	Ditto Teonthur	123	641	764	10	55	7	28	536	636	112 Ditto.
12	Deputy Magistrate of Manpur	12	51	63	1	1	1	...	37	40	10 Ditto.
13	Honorary Magistrate of Ghooman	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	
14	Ditto Bargawan	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	6	6	
15	Ditto Chandia	...	12	12	...	...	1	1	5	7	1 Ditto.
16	Ditto Murwas	...	6	6	...	...	1	2	2	5	
17	Ditto Baikunthipore	7	29	36	1	6	...	...	21	28	1 Ditto.
18	Ditto Kishengurh	3	9	12	3	...	1	...	5	9	1 Ditto.
19	Ditto Ramguri	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 Ditto.
20	Ditto Singhwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Ditto Kirpalpore	17	3	20	2	5	...	1	4	12	4 Ditto.
22	Ditto Rampur Baghelan	4	5	9	...	...	...	...	6	6	
23	Ditto Jodhpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Ditto Revah Khass	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	3	3	
25	Ditto Rampore Nailin	11	11	22	...	...	6	...	6	12	15
26	Forest Department	117	31	151	...	...	...	...	151	151	10
27	Customs Department	41	729	773	...	...	...	...	710	710	63
	TOTAL	1,737	5,584	7,321	79	356	90	123	4,921	5,569	217 Ditto.

APPENDIX II—continued.

Return of Revenue Cases decided by the Superintendent of Rewah.

Nature of cases.	Pending at close of last year.	Filed during the year.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Paipakhar of Ramnagar and Huzur Tehsil	98	98	86	12
Kothar of Ramnagar	227	227	227	...

Return showing the disposal of Appeals in Revenue Cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1889-90.

Pending at the close of the year 1889-90.	Filed during 1889-90.	TOTAL.	DISPOSAL.							Pending at the close of the year.	REMARKS.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Exparte.	Remanded for revision.	Transferred.	TOTAL.		
			<i>Appeals from the Dewan to the Superintendent.</i>								
18	82	100	58	3	1	3	...	...	65	35	
			<i>Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates and Civil Judge to the Dewan.</i>								
6	86	92	25	...	...	...	66	...	91	1	
			<i>Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Civil Judge.</i>								
21	92	113	26	5	2	...	23	1	57	56	

Statement of Revenue Appeal Cases of the Rewah State for 1889-90.

No.	Name of Court to which appeal is made.	From what Court.	FILED.			DISPOSED OF.								Pending at the close of the year.
			Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	TOTAL.	Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Remanded for revision.	Compromised.	Transferred.	Default.	TOTAL.	
	To	From												
Appeals to Settlement Officer of Revenue Cases.														
1	Settlement Officer .	Tahsildar	16	29	45	8	3	...	8	1	10	5	35	9 20'15
		Percentage . . . . .	...	...	...	18'18	6'82	...	18'18	2'29	22'73	11'26	79'56	
Appeals of Settlement Cases.														
2	Dewan's Court .	Settlement Officer .	91	335	426	130	21	162	2	2	...	83	400	10'20
		Percentage . . . . .	...	...	...	29'14	4'74	38'32	'45	'45	...	18'00	69'70	

APPENDIX II—continued.

SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

Annual Statement showing Cases instituted during the year 1889-90, and decided and pending at the end of the year.

No.	Headings.	Huzur Tahsil.					Other Tahsils.					TOTAL.							REMARKS.		
		Pending at the close of the last year.	Presently instituted.	Total.	Number of cases decided.	Pending at the end of the year.	Pending at the close of the last year.	Presently instituted.	Total.	Number of cases decided.	Pending at the close of the year.	Pending at the close of the last year.	Presently instituted.	Judgment.	Ex parte.	Arbitration.	Adjusted or with- drawn.	Default.		Total.	
1	Paipakhar chowth	70	..	70	24	46	..	127	127	127	..	127	197	151	..	..	..	..	151	46	
2	Do. rent-free	253	22	275	106	169	253	..	275	..	..	253	275	106	..	..	..	..	106	169	
3	Jagir	115	24	139	46	93	117	2	141	24	..	117	141	48	..	..	..	..	48	93	
4	Kath Britt . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
5	Nankar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Murwar	15	..	15	5	10	15	..	15	..	..	15	15	5	..	..	..	..	5	10	
7	Britt	96	3	99	51	48	96	..	99	3	..	96	99	51	..	..	..	..	51	48	
8	Enquiry into the right of patches of land possessed by certain rent-free holders.	142	22	164	54	110	142	..	164	22	..	142	164	54	..	..	..	..	54	110	
9	Fixing rent on land at the request of proprietors upon cultivators.	43	7	50	29	21	59	4	20	11	9	11	70	29	..	4	1	6	40	30	
10	Boundary disputes	138	25	163	32	131	161	3	26	19	7	28	189	42	..	6	1	2	51	138	
11	Perfect partition	4	..	4	1	3	11	1	8	7	1	1	12	2	..	..	..	6	8	4	
12	Imperfect partition	19	5	24	17	7	29	9	19	14	5	14	43	17	..	..	2	13	31	12	
13	Vanah	30	..	30	14	16	30	..	..	..	..	..	30	14	..	..	..	..	14	16	
14	Miscellaneous revonuo	36	43	79	59	20	50	26	40	35	5	69	119	88	..	..	..	4	94	25	
15	Sannary settlement	6	18	24	5	19	29	27	50	50	1	45	74	52	..	2	..	1	55	19	
16	Ascertainment of gross rental of villages keeping arrears of revenue.	2	..	2	1	1	6	..	4	3	..	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	4	2	
17	Registration. { On account of hereditary	2	1	3	2	1	2	5	5	5	..	6	8	5	..	..	..	2	7	1	
18	Do. of transfer among cultivators . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Do. of sale	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
20	Enhancement of rent	3	1	4	2	5	3	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	
20	Suits against or from Durbar . . . . .	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
	Patches of release forest . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	976	177	1,153	448	705	1,075	202	301	273	28	379	1,454	669	..	12	5	35	721	733	

APPENDIX II—concluded.

Statement showing the number of Cases decided by 26 Lakhs Committee for 1889-90.

Description.	Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	TOTAL.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.
Committee of Adjustment and 26 Lakhs Committee.	134	294	428	310	118

Court.	Pending on 1st April 1889.	Instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Remaining on 31st March 1890.
Consultative Council of Sardars . . .	48	294	342	333	9
TOTAL . . .	48	294	342	333	9

APPENDIX III.

Annual account of Expenditure of the Public Works Department of Rewah State for the year 1889-90.

No.	Budget Major Head.	Minor Head.	Budget allotment.	Expenditure during the previous eleven months	Expenditure during March 1890.	TOTAL.	Balance available.	Excess expenditure.
			R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Establishment .	Salaries	8,586	7,376 12 4	675 0 0	805 12 4	534 3 8	...
2	Tools and plant .	New tools	300	118 13 3	99 4 0	218 1 3	81 14 9	...
3	Miscellaneous .	1. Travelling allowance.	150	81 4 6	5 8 0	86 12 6	63 3 6	...
		2. Stationery . . .	200	202 4 0	...	202 4 0	...	2 4 0
		3. Contingencies . .	200	133 15 0	60 15 3	194 14 3	5 1 9	...
		4. Repairs to machines.	300	6 3 0	...	6 3 0	293 13 0	...
		5. Repairs to tools .	200	24 0 0	...	24 0 0	176 0 0	...
		Total .	1,050	447 10 6	66 7 3	514 1 9	538 2 3	2 4 0
4	Palace, original .	1. Stable	5,000	5,558 3 7	219 15 2	5,778 2 9	...	778 2 9
		2. Unforeseen works .	500	293 2 3	78 10 4	371 12 4	128 3 8	...
		3. Pucka drain . . .	200	197 13 2	...	197 13 2	2 2 10	...
		4. Paving yard . . .	800	916 13 1	...	916 13 1	...	116 13 1
		Total .	6,500	6,966 0 1	298 9 6	7,264 9 7	180 6 6	894 15 10
5	Palace repairs .	1. Govindgurbh Palace	2,800	1,708 2 3	1,760 1 10	3,468 4 1	...	668 4 1
		2. Rewah Palace . .	1,500	1,511 2 8	...	1,511 2 8	...	11 2 8
		3. Sutna Palaces . .	1,000	1,599 8 3	...	1,599 8 3	...	599 8 3
		4. Rewah Ragho Mehal.	1,350	1,135 6 9	338 11 6	1,474 2 3	...	124 2 3
		5. Govindgurbh Mehal.	300	10 3 6	1 0 0	11 3 6	288 12 6	...
		6. Lawn tennis courts	750	602 4 10	156 7 6	758 12 4	...	8 12 4
		7. Hydraulic ram . .	100	30 0 0	15 7 4	45 7 4	54 8 8	...
		8. Piping	100	...	39 7 4	39 7 4	60 8 8	...
		Total .	7,900	6,496 12 3	2,311 3 6	8,807 15 9	403 13 10	1,411 13 7
6	General, original	1. Partition wall, Jail	2,200	872 0 6	2,304 7 2	3,176 7 8	...	976 7 8
		2. Victoria Hospital .	9,000	3,282 14 1	6,982 5 8	10,265 3 9	...	1,265 3 9
		3. P. W. Office . . .	500	530 14 9	42 13 11	563 12 8	...	63 12 8
		4. Madhogarh Fort . .	300	202 8 3	...	202 8 3	97 7 9	...
		Total .	12,000	4,878 5 7	9,329 10 9	14,208 0 4	97 7 9	2,305 8 1
7	General, repairs .	1. Buildings in Rewah.	1,200	882 15 5	337 2 6	1,220 1 11	...	20 1 11
		2. Regimental lines at Rewah.	1,000	6 6 0	985 3 9	991 9 9	8 6 3	...
		3. Regimental lines at Sutna.	350	257 12 6	37 3 1	294 15 7	55 0 5	...
		4. Kachebri, Rewah .	500	477 10 10	...	477 10 10	22 5 2	...
		5. Jail at Rewah . . .	700	378 10 10	...	378 10 10	321 5 2	...
		6. Agency building, Rewah.	1,000	972 6 11	37 5 0	1,009 11 11	...	9 11 11
		7. Agency building, Sutna.	1,000	1,377 9 8	...	1,377 9 8	...	377 9 8
		8. Buildings in Muffussal.	600	194 0 6	505 7 2	699 7 8	...	99 7 8
		9. Allahabad Kothi .	500	146 14 0	139 14 11	286 12 11	213 3 1	...
		10. Benares Kothi . .	500	...	500 0 0	500 0 0	...	...
		11. Naro Bungalow . .	300	81 0 0	136 6 1	217 6 1	82 9 11	...
		Total .	7,650	4,775 6 8	2,678 10 6	7,454 1 2	702 14 0	506 15 2
8	Roads	1. G. D. Road . . .	1,800	1,675 13 3	31 12 7	1,707 9 10	92 6 2	...
		2. Sohagi road . . .	1,000	167 13 9	769 14 5	937 12 2	62 3 8	...
		3. Sutna Bela road . .	5,500	4,424 6 9	669 7 9	5,093 14 6	406 1 6	...
		4. District roads . . .	1,800	1,395 2 0	652 5 10	2,047 7 10	...	247 7 10
		5. Gursari Ghat road .	400	319 13 6	51 0 11	370 14 5	29 1 7	...
		6. Papra Ghat road . .	400	402 8 6	...	402 8 6	...	...
		7. Biehia causeway . .	300	24 8 0	165 8 1	190 0 1	109 15 11	...
		8. Agency roads . . .	300	49 9 6	16 0 10	65 10 4	234 5 8	...
		9. Diversion road . .	1,000	813 12 3	31 0 0	844 12 3	155 3 9	...
		Total .	12,500	9,273 7 6	2,887 2 5	11,660 9 11	1,187 6 5	250 0 4

Annual Account of Expenditures of the Public Works Department of Rewah State for the year 1889-90—continued.

No.	Budget Major Head.	Minor Head.	Budget allotment.	Expenditure during the previous eleven months.	Expenditure during March 1890.	TOTAL.	Balance available.	Excess expenditure.
			R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
9	Special works	Special works . . .	500	328 3 3	191 1 0	519 4 3	...	19 4 3
10	Reserve . . .	Reserve . . .	3,014	3,172 10 1	...	3,172 10 1	...	158 10 1
11	Arrears accounts	.....	5,000	6,065 0 9	98 12 6	6,163 13 3	...	1,163 13 3
12	Sutna Bazaar	Sutna Bazaar P. W. .	...	63 8 11	1,175 0 0	1,238 8 11	...	1,238 8 11
13	Extraordinary	Timber purchased . .	...	11,243 12 6	...	11,243 12 6	...	11,243 12 6
14	Umara works	.....	...	1,531 7 6	21 13 0	1,553 4 6	...	1,553 4 6
15	Boundary pillars.	.....	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	...	50 0 0*
		ABSTRACT.						
		Establishment . . .	8,586	7,376 12 4	675 0 0	8,051 12 4	534 3 8	...
		Tools and plant . .	300	118 13 3	99 4 0	218 1 3	81 14 9	...
		Miscellaneous . . .	1,050	447 10 6	66 7 3	514 1 9	538 2 3	2 4 0
		Palace, original . .	6,500	6,966 0 1	298 9 6	7,264 9 7	130 6 6	894 15 10
		Palace, repairs . . .	7,900	6,496 12 3	2,311 3 6	8,807 15 9	403 13 10	1,411 13 7
		General, original . .	12,000	4,878 5 7	9,329 10 9	14,208 0 4	97 7 9	2,305 8 1
		General, repairs . .	7,650	4,775 6 8	2,678 10 6	7,454 1 2	702 14 0	506 15 2
		Roads . . .	12,500	9,273 7 6	2,387 2 5	11,660 9 11	1,187 6 5	250 0 4
		Special . . .	500	328 3 3	191 1 0	519 4 3	...	19 4 3
		Reserve . . .	3,014	3,172 10 1	...	3,172 10 1	...	158 10 1
		Arrears accounts . .	5,000	6,065 0 9	98 12 6	6,163 13 3	...	1,163 13 3
		Sutna Bazaar . . .	...	63 8 11	1,175 0 0	1,238 8 11	...	1,238 8 11
		Extraordinary . . .	...	11,243 12 6	...	11,243 12 6	...	11,243 12 6
		Total . . .	65,000	61,206 7 8	19,310 13 5	80,517 5 1	...	...
		Arrears accounts, Rs. 6,163-13-3	...	...	...	17,407 9 9	...	...
		Extraordinary, Rs. 11,243-12-6	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Net expenditure of P. W. for the year 1889-90.	...	...	...	63,109 11 4	...	...
		Umara works . . .	...	1,531 7 6	21 13 0	1,553 4 6	...	...
		Boundary pillars . .	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	...	...
		Municipal works . .	3,000	1,530 9 1	1,192 6 0	2,722 15 1	277 0 11	...

* Recoverable from Rewah and Sohawal States.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the work done by the Vaccination Establishment during the year 1889-90.

STATE.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.				REVACCINATION.				Percentage of successful cases in primary vaccination excluding unknown.
	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	
Total of figures of the States of Nagode, Sohawal, and Kothi.	2,386	160	111	2,657	6	...	2	8	93.73
Total of the whole Rewah State	37,863	1,993	2,038	41,894	111	30	16	147	94.98

Statement showing the working of the Dispensaries in the Baghelkhand Agency for the official year ending 31st March 1890.

DISPENSARIES.	Remaining on 1st April 1890.	New cases admitted.	Total treated.	RESULT.					REMARKS.
				Cured.	Relieved.	Absented or otherwise.	Died.	Remaining on 31st March 1890.	
Sutna Agency . . .	53	2,452	2,505	2,337	31	61	11	65	
Sutna Bazaar . . .	448	10,712	11,160	10,333	134	306	91	296	
Sohawal . . .	31	3,123	3,154	3,099	...	...	26	29	
Nagode . . .	372	16,252	16,624	14,635	872	605	18	494	
Rewah Victoria Hospital .	435	16,378	16,813	12,828	881	2,535	135	434	
„ Out-patients Dispensary.	260	10,796	11,056	8,324	1,429	958	64	281	
„ Jail . . .	7	3,325	3,332	3,207	3	...	73	49	
Military . . .	15	3,149	3,164	2,941	25	103	6	89	
Mungawan . . .	477	18,222	18,699	15,342	1,685	1,042	21	609	
Teonthur . . .	188	10,343	10,531	9,385	689	272	42	143	
Bardi . . .	203	11,189	11,392	11,081	...	26	59	226	
Ramnagar . . .	114	7,779	7,893	7,429	216	140	16	92	
Chendia . . .	173	6,582	6,755	6,101	...	467	5	182	
Sohagpur . . .	51	2,703	2,754	2,636	...	26	67	25	
TOTAL .	2,827	123,005	125,832	109,678	5,965	6,541	634	3,014	

CHAPTER VIII.

BUNDELKHAND.

Finances of Bundelkhand States under management for 1889-90.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus or Deficiency.	REMARKS.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	
Charkhari (Actuals) . . .	5,88,904	5,51,695	37,209	The State has 4 lakhs in invested funds.
Sarila (Estimates) . . .	51,932	41,649	10,283	The State has 1 lakh in Government paper and nearly a lakh in cash balance.
Bhaisaunda (Estimates) . .	8,776	8,219	557	
Garrauli (Estimates) : . .	36,600	33,000	3,600	

Statement showing the number of persons primarily vaccinated and the number of persons who were successfully vaccinated in the Nowgong Cantonment during the year 1889-90.

	PERSONS PRIMARILY VACCINATED.		REMARKS.
	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	
Government	
Municipal	
Local Fund	493	394	
Native States	
Dispensaries	

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

NUMBER AND LOCALITY.	DURING 1889-90.			
	Admissions.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Vaccinations.	Cost.
<i>Under British Supervision.</i>				<i>R a. p.</i>
Civil Dispensary, Nowgong (Bundelkhand)	7,016	51	...	2,038 2 5
Cantonment Vaccinator . . . . .	...	...	493	92 0 0
Cantonment Lock Hospital	12	...	...	461 9 0
TOTAL	7,028	51	493	2,591 11 5
<i>Not under British Supervision.</i>				
NIL.				

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

NUMBER AND LOCALITY.	DURING 1889-90.				
	Admissions.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Vaccinations.	Cost.	
				Hospital.	Vaccination.
<i>Under British Supervision.</i>				<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>
Civil Dispensary, Nowgong (Bundelkhand).	7,016	51	...	2,038 2 5	...
Nowgong Cantonment Lock-Hospital.	12	...	...	461 9 0	...
Nowgong Cantonment and Native State Vaccination.	...	...	27,374	...	8,946 8 10
TOTAL	7,028	51	27,374	2,499 11 5	8,946 8 10
<i>Not under British Supervision.</i>					
Native State Dispensaries	53,243	296	...	20,038 6 7	...
TOTAL	53,243	296	...	20,038 6 7	...
GRAND TOTAL	60,271	347	27,374	22,538 2 0	8,946 8 10

Statement showing the number of persons primarily vaccinated and the number of those persons who were successfully vaccinated in the Bundelkhand Agency during 1889-90.

ESTABLISHMENTS.	PERSONS PRIMARILY VACCINATED.		REMARKS.
	Total number.	Number of successfully vaccinated.	
GOVERNMENT.			
<i>Municipal.</i>			
Local Funds, Nowgong Cantonment	493	394	
Bundelkhand Native States.	26,881	22,164	
TOTAL	27,374	22,558	

CHAPTER IX.

GOONA.

Annual Return of Children vaccinated in the Goona Agency during the year 1889-90.

Sex.	RESULTS OF VACCINATION.						
	Remained.	Vaccinated.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Remaining.	Total.
Male . . .	54	269	323	183	103	37	323
Female . . .	33	232	265	152	92	21	265
TOTAL . . .	87	501	588	335	195	58	588

Abstract of Goona Agency Local Fund Accounts for the year 1889-90.

Receipts.	Amount.
	R a. p.
Balance brought forward	197 13 1

Abstract of Receipts.

Cess on lands	434 0 0
Licenses	2,010 0 0
Fees and fines	426 7 0
Sundry receipts	333 14 10
Rents	1,565 10 0
Total	4,967 12 11

Details of the above Cess on Lands.

Grain weightment cess	434 0 0
---------------------------------	---------

Licenses.

Abkari receipts	2,010 0 0
---------------------------	-----------

Fees and Fines.

Fees and fines	426 7 0
--------------------------	---------

Sundry Receipts.

By sale of garden fruits, &c.	333 14 10
---------------------------------------	-----------

Rents.

Rents of land	1,565 10 0
-------------------------	------------

Total	4,769 15 10
-----------------	-------------

Expenditure.

Abstract of Expenditure—Minor Establishment.

	R a. p.
General management	324 0 0
Miscellaneous establishment	978 0 0
Miscellaneous	1,232 11 2
Public works	803 15 4
Medical	180 0 0
Education	850 0 0

4,368 10 6

Balance on 1st April 1890	599 2 5
-------------------------------------	---------

Total	4,967 12 11
-----------------	-------------

Abstract of Goona Agency Local Fund Accounts for the year 1889-90—continued.

Expenditure.	Amount.		
<i>Detail of the above General Management.</i>			
	R	a.	p.
Kotwali establishment	324	0	0
<i>Miscellaneous Establishment.</i>			
Conservancy establishment	180	0	0
Bazaar „	156	0	0
Contingencies „	60	0	0
Dâk bungalow „	30	0	0
Garden „	432	0	0
Post Office „	120	0	0
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Station bullocks, charity, Kotwali expenses, collection of rents, destruction of vermin, and other miscellaneous expenses	1,232	11	2
<i>Public Works.</i>			
Construction and repairs	803	15	4
<i>Medical.</i>			
1 Hospital Assistant	180	0	0
<i>Education.</i>			
Contribution towards School Fund	850	0	0
Total	4,368	10	6

Statement of Finance of the Native States in the Goona Agency for the year 1889-90.

Name of State.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.	REMARKS.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Raghogarh	44,816 6 3	19,911 10 3	54,555 0 9	Phulsaki Rs.
Curra . . . . .	...	...	...	No return received.
Dharnaudha	9,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	Phulsaki Rs.
Parone	20,000 0 0	26,000 0 0	...	Govt. „
Umri	7,500 0 0	6,500 0 0	...	Phulsaki „
Bhadaura	7,396 0 0	5,730 0 0	1,798 8 0	„ „
Sirsi	4,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,560 0 0	„ „

Statistical Abstract of General Report of Political Administration of the Central India Agency for the year 1889-90.

Names of States.	PARTICULARS OF RULERS.				GENERAL STATISTICS.				ARMED FORCES.				Principal Roads.	Administration of Justice.	NUMBER OF SERIOUS CASES.					SEASONS WHEN WHEAT, RAYOL, ADIKOR OTHERS WERE, AS REGARDS		INTERNAL REQUIREMENTS	
	Title.	Name.	Age.	Character.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Guns.	Gunners.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Police.			Dispensary.	Post Office.	Staging Bungalow.	Electric Telegraph.	Murder.	Highway and gang dacoity.	Attack on Govt. Government mails.		Sale and other small cases.
Sirel .	Diwan .	Bijay Bahadur Singh .	23		Unknown .	1,029	R 1,000	2	Fair .	Bad .
Bhadoura .	Raja .	Nadho Singh .	11		Unknown .	3,265	7,000	A few Road Police.	A few Road Police.	1	2	Fair .	Bad .
Umri .	Raja .	Purbi Singh .	10		Unknown .	2,710	5,000	A few Road Police.	1	Fair .	Bad .
Parono .	Raja .	Gajendar Singh .	21		Unknown .	7,329	12,000	2	Fair .	Bad .
Dharambha Thaker .		Bhim Singh .	31		Unknown .	1,106	9,000	A few Road Police.	1	Fair .	Bad .
Gurra .	Raja .	Balabhadur Singh .	21		Unknown .	9,511	12,000	Fair .	Bad .
Raghogarth .	Raja .	Jeymandal Singh .	71		Unknown .	16,920	21,000	A few Road Police.	..	1	Fair .	Bad .
The States of Gurra, Parono, Umri, Dhadoura, and Umri are managed by their Chiefs under the supervision of the Political Assistant, Govt. of the Political Assistant,																							

The States of Gurra, Parono, Umri, Dharambha, and Sirel are managed by their Chiefs under the supervision of the Political Assistant, G. D. D. S.

CHAPTER X.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works Form, Local Funds—1889-90.

Cantonments and Agencies.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
1. Indore Residency Bazaar Fund	2,659 2 2	4,600 12 0	7,259 14 2
2. Gwalior Agency	545 14 0	132 2 9	678 0 9
3. Bhopal Agency	532 14 5	13,690 13 8	14,223 12 1
4. Western Malwa Agency	900 15 9	712 13 5	1,613 13 2
5. Bhopawar Agency . . . . .	...	1,241 0 0	1,241 0 0
6. Goona Agency . . . . .	...	803 15 4	803 15 4
7. Manpur Pargana Road Fund . . . . .	...	...	...
8. Ditto School Fund . . . . .	...	...	...
9. Ditto Town Fund . . . . .	...	80 0 0	80 0 0
10. Indore Agency Road Fund	1,002 0 0	5,275 0 0	6,277 0 0
11. Baghelkhand Agency . . . . .	...	...	...
12. Bundelkhand Agency	116 4 3	1,057 7 10	1,173 12 1
13. Mhow Cantonment	1,992 6 0	8,179 1 11	10,171 7 11
14. Nimach Cantonment . . . . .	...	3,093 12 2	3,093 12 2
15. Nowgong Contonment	3,500 0 0	4,100 0 0	7,600 0 0
16. Sipri Cantonment	152 1 5	514 14 0	666 15 5
17. Mehidpur Cantonment . . . . .	...	...	...
18. Sutua Cantonment Fund . . . . .	...	13 13 9	13 13 9
19. Malwa Dharmasala Fund	2,472 0 10	...	2,472 0 10
20. Indore School Fund . . . . .	...	779 2 10	779 2 10
TOTAL	13,873 10 10	44,274 13 8	58,148 8 6

Staging Bungalow Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1889-90.

	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.			TOTAL.
	Receipts.	Total.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Furniture.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Under Public Works Department	2,683	...	1,941	114	245	2,300
Under Political Agencies . . . . .	...	2,683	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .	...	2,683	1,941	114	245	2,300

[illegible]

RETURN 2.—Exports,—Imperial and Provincial, 1889-90.

Agency.	IMPERIAL.			PROVINCIAL.		
	No. of passes.	No. of chests.	Duty at Rs50.	No. of passes.	No. of chests.	Duty at Rs700.
			<i>R</i>			<i>R</i>
Indore	732	10,962½	71,25,625	190 {	873 24	6,11,100 Free.
Ratlam	76	796½	5,17,725	71 {	46½ 51½	32,550 Free.
Dhar	31	541	3,51,650	...	...	...
Ujjain	621	8,808	57,25,200	66	332	2,32,400
Chitor	414	3,319½	21,57,675	32 {	70 52	49,000 Free.
Jaora	73	883½	5,74,275	1	1	Free.
Bhopal	63	638½	4,15,025	...	...	...
Mandsaur	390	4,614½	29,99,426	29 {	55 10	38,500 Free.
Total	2,403	30,564	1,98,66,600	389 {	1,376½ 138½	9,63,550 Free.
Total of the previous year's exports—						
1888-89	2,290	30,315	1,97,04,750	381 {	1,500½ 120½	10,21,475 Free.
1887-88	2,699	36,799	2,39,19,350	432 {	1,531½ 131	10,72,050 Free.
1886-87	2,896	40,839	2,65,45,350	356 {	1,317 143	9,21,900 Free.
1885-86	2,788	38,967	2,53,28,550	373 {	1,422 127½	9,95,400 Free.
1884-85	2,780	39,013½	2,53,58,775	392 {	1,576 79	9,63,550 Free.

RETURN 3.—Provincial Exports in 1889-90,—Details.

1889-90.	No. of passes.	No. of chests.	Duty at Rs700.
			<i>R</i>
To Bombay Presidency	143	{ 215 117½	1,50,500 Free.
„ Madras Presidency	83	486	3,40,200
„ Berar, H. A. Districts	49	301	2,10,700
„ Hyderabad, Deccan	114	374½	2,62,150
„ Mysore Government . . . . .	...	20	Free.
„ Coorg Administration . . . . .	...	1	Free.
Total	389	{ 1,376½ 138½	9,63,550 Free.

Hundi Stamps to the value of Rs14,069-15 were used in Malwa by exporters for hundis in payment of Government duty.

RETURN 4.—Cess Dues Collections, 1889-90.

Station.	Road Cess at Rs1 per chest.	Dharamsala Fund at Rs1 per chest.	Manpur Road dues at Rs3-10 per chest.
	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>
Indore	11,835 8 0	...	...
Ratlam	843 0 0	843 0 0	...
Dhar . . . . .	...	...	1,961 2 0
Ujjain	9,140 0 0	9,140 0 0	...
Jaora	853 8 0	853 8 0	...
Bhopal	638 8 0	638 8 0	...
Mandsaur	4,669 8 0	4,669 8 0	...
Total	28,010 0 0	16,174 8 0	1,961 2 0

RETURN 5.—*Weights of Opium at each of the different scales in Malwa in 1889-90.*

Scales.	Number of weighing days during the year.	Consignments.	Total number of chests brought to the scales.	Total number of half chests opened for net weighing.
Indore	191	926	11,847½	3,494
Rutlam	45	147	89½	486
Dhar	22	33	534	136
Ujjain	118	687	9,140	2,558
Chitor	140	443	3,429	1,365
Jaora	24	74	884½	278
Bhopal	32	63	638½	250
Mandsaur	101	429	4,690	1,603
Total	673	2,802	32,058	10,170

RETURN 6.—*Provincial General, 1889-90.*

		REMARKS.
<i>I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	
Land Revenue, Abkari, &c.	48,801 5 5	
Sale of Stamps	28,548 7 9	
Imperial Fees and Receipts	835 5 9	
Electric Telegraph	48,313 7 9	
Postal (including Money Order and Savings Bank) collections.	9,97,852 15 6	
Miscellaneous	14,978 5 11	
<i>II.—Payment by Native States.</i>		
Contribution to contingent	2,26,241 0 7	
Tributes assigned to British Government.	3,31,665 6 4	
Tributes paid through British Government	3,71,366 3 8	
Fixed payment for Istimrar land	27,077 5 6	
Succession and Nazarana	14,267 3 8	
TOTAL	21,09,947 3 10	

RETURN 7.—Provincial Revenue for 1889-90.

NAME OF FUNDS.	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.									Balance on 31st March 1890.													
	Balance on 1st April 1889.	Total receipts during the year	Grand Total Receipts.	Collection and management of Superintendence.	Public Works proper.	Local Improvements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Grants to shareholders in roads dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total.														
	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.										
I.—Cantonment Local Funds	38,370	0 9*	1,77,222	13 11	2,15,680	7 8	9,800	1 10	17,627	2 0	4,448	8 1	32,218	15 10	3,668	0 0	78,310	0 0	...	51,987	1 6	1,67,950	3 9	57,719	3 11	
II.—Political Agencies and Maunpore Funds	24,008	8 0	1,09,231	9 1	1,33,239	1 1	9,354	8 0	27,074	7 6	11,221	14 10	10,012	6 8	17,735	4 0	1,713	12 9	...	18,119	0 10	1,01,901	6 7	31,023	10 6	
III.—Fund raised for special purpose . . .	66,160	12 0	67,539	5 6	1,35,019	2 3	34,044	0 0	3,251	3 8	...	...	238	0 0	13,210	5 7	14,563	11 3	...	2,701	12 11	69,080	1 5	63,959	0 10
IV.—Collections from Local Road Dues, &c. . .	22,702	0 0	13,314	0 0	36,100	0 0	0,277	0 0	1,725	0 0	5,140	0 0	2,111	0 0	883	0 0	539	0 0	10,074	0 0	10,132	0 0
GRAND TOTAL	51,047	14 6	3,69,970	12 0	5,17,724	11 0	54,188	9 10	54,129	13 2	17,405	0 11	54,359	6 6	34,019	9 7	28,733	11 6	853	0 0	1,03,635	15 8	3,45,885	11 9	1,71,838	15 3
	* The difference																									

* The difference

The difference between this and the closing balance of last year's return is due to the Satna Cantonment Local Fund balance having been included in this.

CHAPTER XII.
JUDICIAL.
CIVIL JUSTICE.

Class of Court.	NUMBER OF SUITS.				SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1889-90.						
	Pending at close of 1888-89.	Filed during 1889-90.	Total.	Disposed of during 1889-90.	Pending at close of 1889-90.	VALUE OF SUITS.		COST OF CONDUCT OF SUITS.		AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.	
						Total value.	Average value.	Total cost.	Average cost.	Total number of days.	Average duration.
RESIDENT, GWALIOR . . . . .	...	4	4	4	...	R 35 4 0	R 8 4 9	R 4 0 0	R 1 0 0	81	20-25
POLITICAL AGENT, BHOPAL	10	14	24	8	16	12,640 2 9	1,580 0 4	611 6 0	76 6 9	1,053	131-62
POLITICAL AGENT, BUNDELKHAND	9	24	33	19	14	6,364 9 6	334 15 8	6 12 0	0 5 8	4,671	245-8
POLITICAL AGENT, BAGHELKHAND . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
POLITICAL AGENT, WESTERN MALWA . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
POLITICAL AGENT, GUONA . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
POLITICAL AGENT, BHOPALWAR . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	43	191	234	189	45	19,007 0 8	100 9 1	938 10 0	4 15 6	7,855	41-56
CIVIL JUDGE, INDORE RESIDENCY	13	58	71	53	18	7,003 12 6	132 2 4	9 11 0	0 2 11	6,035	113-86
SUPERINTENDENT, SEHORE BAZAAR	20	175	195	153	42	15,838 9 1	103 8 3	1,109 10 0	7 3 11	3,801	24-84
DEPUTY ROAD SUPERINTENDENT, MANPUR	4	104	108	105	3	13,395 7 8	127 9 2	26 4 0	0 4 0	210	2-00
KAMASHIDAR OF MANPUR	69	366	435	401	34	12,685 6 9	31 10 2	950 2 0	2 5 11	9,611	24
TOTAL	125	450	575	490	85	5,888 9 0	12 0 3	156 12 6	0 5 14	43,358	88-6
DEPUTY ROAD SUPERINTENDENT, MANPUR	1	46	47	46	1	662 1 9	14 6 3	No fees levied.	...	1,685	36 63
KAMASHIDAR OF MANPUR . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	90	587	677	600	77	29,186 1 7	48 10 3	2,059 12 0	3 6 11	15,127	25-21
TOTAL	129	554	683	595	88	19,281 0 8	32 6 6	183 0 6	0 3 3	43,568	73-22

CIVIL JUSTICE—continued.

Class of Court.		NUMBERS OF SUITS.						SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1889-90.					
		Pending at close of 1888-89.	Filed during 1889-90.	Total.	Disposed of during 1889-90.	Pending at close of 1889-90.	VALUE OF SUITS.		COST OF CONDUCT OF SUITS.		AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.		
							Total value.	Average value.	Total cost.	Average cost.	Total number of days.	Average duration.	
MHOW	{ Regular Suits Execution of Decrees Small Cause Cases Execution of Decrees	13	50	63	53	10	29,906 2 3	564 4 3	3,308 9 9	62 6 9	3,481	65.67	
		2	176	178	172	6	1,27,891 12 11	743 8 10	735 11 2	4 4 5	1,440	8.37	
		40	730	770	724	46	31,778 6 0	43 14 8	3,364 13 3	4 10 4	12,325	17.02	
		32	923	955	928	27	53,834 2 6	58 0 2	1,318 0 0	1 5 7	9,769	10.52	
		...	4	4	4	...	4,074 15 0	1,018 11 9	306 1 0	76 8 3	91	22.75	
NOWGONG	{ Railways. Execution of Decrees Small Cause Cases Execution of Decrees	...	7	7	6	1	6,358 7 0	1,059 11 10	54 0 0	9 0 0	34	5.66	
		...	36	36	36	...	2,299 8 3	63 10 6	213 8 6	5 14 10	660	18.33	
		1	33	34	34	...	3,347 5 6	89 10 0	61 13 0	1 9 10	203	6.97	
		1	4	5	5	...	431 14 9	86 6 1	64 11 3	12 15 0	225	45.00	
		...	6	6	3	3	213 13 9	71 4 7	16 12 3	5 9 5	171	57.00	
NEMUDON	{ Execution of Decrees Small Cause Cases Execution of Decrees	4	132	136	131	5	6,579 2 11	50 3 6	753 10 0	5 12 0	2,354	17.96	
		1	35	36	36	...	2,354 15 3	65 6 7	82 15 0	2 4 10	676	18.77	
		5	44	49	43	6	9,190 6 0	212 6 3	665 12 0	15 7 8	577	13.41	
		...	25	25	25	...	6,166 5 0	246 10 10	36 8 0	1 7 4	82	3.28	
		55	535	590	538	52	13,898 7 0	25 13 2	1,545 3 0	2 13 11	8,745	16.25	
SIFRI POLITICAL ASSISTANT, GOONA	{ Railways. Regular Suits Execution of Decrees Small Cause Cases Execution of Decrees	...	240	240	240	...	11,500 6 0	47 14 8	150 0 0	0 10 0	522	2.17	
		1	23	24	22	2	1,038 6 3	47 3 2	100 13 0	4 9 3	123	5.59	
		
		
		
TOTAL	{ Regular Suits Execution of Decrees Small Cause Cases Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		
		5	5	10	6	4	578 0 6	96 5 5	...	7 8 8	...	0.33	
		
		
GRAND TOTAL	{ Regular Suits Execution of Decrees Small Cause Cases Execution of Decrees	20	125	145	127	18	44,681 12 3	351 0 7	4,445 15 0	35 0 1	4,497	35.41	
		2	214	216	206	10	1,40,030 6 8	682 10 9	842 15 5	4 1 6	1,727	8.38	
		104	1,338	1,513	1,435	107	55,120 8 8	38 6 7	5,877 2 9	4 1 6	24,084	17.48	
		34	1,231	1,265	1,238	27	70,736 13 3	57 2 2	1,612 12 0	1 4 2	11,170	9.02	
		153	903	1,056	916	140	92,774 14 6	101 4 6	7,444 5 0	8 2 0	37,479	29.99	
GRAND TOTAL	{ Small Cause Cases Execution of Decrees	104	1,438	1,542	1,435	107	55,120 8 8	38 6 7	5,877 2 9	4 1 6	24,084	17.48	
		178	2,057	2,235	2,092	143	2,37,655 1 1	113 9 8	2,648 6 11	1 4 2	62,500	29.88	

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Nature of Crimes.	PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1889-90.		INSTITUTED DURING 1890-90.		TOTAL.		ESCAPED.		DIED.		TRANS-FERRED.		DISCHARGED.		CONVICTED.		PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1889-90.		TOTAL.		WHIP-FED.		TAKEN-FORWARD.		SENTENCED TO DEATH.		FINED ONLY.		MISCELLANEOUS PUNISHMENT INFLECTED.		TOTAL.		Average duration of cases.	Total No. of days.			
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.					
1	2	3	4	5	0	7	8	0	10	11	12	13	14	15	10	17	18	10	20	21	22	23	24	25	20	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35			
COURTS OF POLITICAL AGENTS AND OTHER OFFICERS EXCLUDING CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES.																																					
Murder and attempted murder	0	3	30	27	45	30	4	...	...	...	1	1	15	10	24	18	1	1	45	30	...	...	13	10	9	9	...	...	8	6	24	18	10	1,150
Culpable homicide	29	13	250	52	270	95	117	...	...	...	6	1	10	3	15	12	...	...	30	10	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	14	11	15	12	45	735
Dacoity	2	1	15	11	17	12	2	...	...	...	0	2	43	28	04	25	10	...	270	05	...	...	15	6	...	...	...	...	40	20	64	25	13	710
Receiving stolen property . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	3	1	300	524	912	525	1	...	...	...	14	0	374	223	513	293	0	3	612	545	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	513	203	5	2,020	
TOTAL	50	24	1,105	782	1,554	800	170	...	1	...	43	10	530	331	752	444	28	15	1,524	800	14	12	20	10	3	3	445	240	201	173	752	444	855	9,707			
CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS.																																					
Murder and attempted murder . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	2	917	323	921	325	1	1	...	...	0	0	225	90	382	210	7	0	921	325	37	33	...	...	...	...	203	122	82	91	382	210	338	2,973
Branches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations.	...	...	1,280	722	1,280	722	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	128	1,028	504	...	...	1,280	722	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,003	570	35	18	1,028	504	840	501
Offences against Indian Penal Code and other Criminal Acts.	93	20	2,082	1,105	2,115	1,113	171	1	1	...	19	22	755	427	1,134	909	35	21	2,145	1,131	51	45	20	10	3	3	708	302	343	234	1,134	909	845	0,440			
Branches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations.	...	...	1,230	722	1,230	722	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	128	1,028	504	...	...	1,280	722	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,003	570	25	18	1,028	504	840	501
GRAND TOTAL	93	20	3,392	1,827	3,425	1,853	171	1	1	...	19	22	1,007	555	2,202	1,254	35	21	3,425	1,853	51	45	29	10	3	3	1,711	938	393	252	2,102	1,254	5,43	10,031			

CRIMINAL JUSTICE—continued.

Attendance of Witnesses.

CLASS OF COURT.	No. of persons.	No. of days.	Average No. of days for each.	No. who have attended for one day only.
Resident at Gwalior	63	8	0.107	8
Political Agent, Bhopal	124	124	1.00	124
" " Bundelkhand	258	78	0.302	94
" " Baghelkhand	11	11	1.00	11
" " Western Malwa	25	388	5.96	40
" " Bhopawar	104	243	2.33	23
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.	132	134	1.01	132
Political Assistant at Goona	24	9	0.38	9
Attache to the Agent, Governor-General, Central India (First Class Magistrate, Indore Railway).	222	222	1.00	222
Second Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India (District Magistrate, Rohilkhand-Malwa Railway).	74	74	1.00	74
Superintendent, Sehore Bazaar	47	47	1.00	47
Deputy Road Superintendent, Manpur } Magistrate, 2nd Class {	49	49	1.00	49
Kamadar, Manpur	67	67	1.00	67
Officer Commanding Malwa Bhil Corps, Sardarpur (Magistrate, 3rd Class.	28	28	1.00	28
TOTAL .	1,228	1,482	1.2	913
Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow (District Magistrate, Cantonment Magistrate).	147	486	3.3	125
Cantonment Magistrate Nimach (District Magistrate)	155	155	1.00	155
" " Nowgong (District Magistrate)	344	361	1.04	327
" " Sipri (Magistrate, 3rd Class)	129	62	0.48	129
TOTAL .	775	1,064	1.37	736
GRAND TOTAL .	2,003	2,546	1.22	1,649

POLICE.

NAME OF OFFICE.			PAID BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.			PAID BY LOCAL, MUNICIPAL, OR STATE FUNDS.			TOTAL OF ALL GRADES.		
			Men of all Grades.		Cost.	Men of all Grades.		Cost.	Men of all Grades.		Cost.
			Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
					R a. p.			R a. p.			R a. p.
BRITISH OR LOCAL POLICE UNDER POLITICAL OFFICERS.	Indore Residency Police	...	...	.....	...	44	4,368 0 0	...	44	4,368 0 0
	Gwalior Residency Police	...	...	.....	...	6	408 0 0	...	6	408 0 0
	Bhopal Political Agency Police	...	...	.....	...	48	3,442 8 3	...	48	3,442 8 3
	Bundelkhand Political Agency Police.	...	7	552 0 0	...	16	1,296 0 0	...	23	1,848 0 0	
	Baghelkhand Political Agency Police.	...	...	.....	...	27	2,832 0 0	...	27	2,832 0 0
	Western Malwa Agency Police	...	...	.....	...	6	444 0 0	...	6	448 0 0
	BHOJAWAR AGENCY.	Bhumia Police	4	54	6,792 0 0	4	54	6,792 0 0
		Manpur Pargana Police.	...	13	1,032 0 0	13	1,032 0 0
		Agency Road Police.	32	3,168 0 0	..	32	3,168 0 0
		Chikli or International Police.	4	288 0 0	...	4	288 0 0
	Goons Agency Police	...	...	.....	...	1	60 0 0	...	1	60 0 0
	TOTAL		4	74	8,376 0 0	...	184	16,306 8 3	4	258	24,682 8 3
CANTONMENT POLICE.	Mhow Cantonment Police	...	...	.....	...	135	15,081 15 7	...	135	15,081 15 7
	Sipri Cantonment Police	...	...	.....	...	19	2,724 0 0	...	19	2,724 0 0
	Nimach Cantonment Police	..	...	.....	...	76	8,653 7 0	...	76	8,653 7 0
	Nowgong Cantonment Police	...	...	.....	...	50	5,382 1 6	...	50	5,382 1 6
	TOTAL		280	31,841 8 1	...	280	31,841 8 1
GRAND TOTAL			4	74	8,376 0 0	...	464	48,148 0 4	4	538	56,524 0 4

JAIL.

NAME OF JAIL.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.						Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1890.	EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.						Total.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.	Annual average cost of Prisoners.									
	In Jail on 1st April 1889.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.		Discharged.	Total.	Rations of Prisoners.	Contingent Charges.	Clothing of Prisoners.	Fixed Establishment.				Extra Establishment.								
Indore	264	290	554	26	...	5	262	293	261	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	15,887	7	9	276.92	57	8	11
Gwalior . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SEMORE JAIL { Convicts paid from Imperial Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24	58	82	16	...	...	50	66	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under-trial prisoners from Local Funds.	6	72	78	58	...	...	19	77	1	182	8	8	176	7	8	...	...	...	359	0	4	0.83	56	7	5
Nowgong	30	125	155	45	...	1	71	117	38	1,259	1	10	261	3	5	134	9	9	1,632	15	0	37.65	87	4	10
Sutna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agar	12	28	40	9	...	...	22	31	9	198	15	10	111	10	3	26	12	0	756	6	1	5.14	222	15	9
ERODWAR { Sardarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	19	87	106	42	...	...	48	90	16	522	9	1	140	5	0	64	5	0	216	3	1	21.28	44	5	1
AGENOY { Khalghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jails. { Maupur	18	22	40	4	...	1	26	31	9	584	6	3	189	10	6	100	1	0	408	1	9	18.39	71	3	8
Goona . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	373	632	1,055	200	...	7	498	705	350	10,043	1	11	2,159	4	6	1,656	7	9	6,133	1	4	384.41	61	14	1
Cantonment Lock-ups.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Mhow	3	162	165	14	...	...	149	163	2	88	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sipri . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimach	2	36	38	13	...	...	24	38	...	155	1	0	152	11	0	...	...	...	96	0	0	1.44	280	6	1
Nowgong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	5	198	203	27	1	...	173	201	2	243	1	0	152	11	0	...	...	...	96	0	0	3.34	147	0	2
GRAND TOTAL	378	880	1,253	227	1	7	671	906	352	10,286	2	11	2,311	15	6	1,656	7	9	6,229	13	4	387.75	62	0	6

REGISTRATION.

Book I.			Book III.			Book IV.			Book V.			TOTAL.
	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.
Indore	...	R a. p.	1	R a. p.	7	R a. p.	...	R a. p.	...	R a. p.	8	R a. p.
Alhoo Cantonment	61	102 0 0	1	4 0 0	36	26 4 0	...	91 0 0	...	...	98	95 0 0
Sipi	...	...	...	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 4 0
Nimach	15	22 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	52	37 0 0	...	...	13	4 0 0	...	13 0 0	2	2 8 0	23	29 0 0
Schoto	21	22 8 0	5	13 0 0	23	...	...	24 8 0	...	17 8 0	65	50 0 0
Sutna	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	6 8 0	6	...	55	77 8 0
Agar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6 8 0
Goona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bundelkhand (Nowgong)	52	37 0 0	...	...	13	...	...	13 0 0	...	...	65	...
TOTAL	201	221 0 0	7	22 0 0	107	178 4 0	8	20 0 0	323	441 4 0		

Receipts and charges on account of Jail Manufactures and Convict Labour for the year 1899-90 and the commission due thereon.

Months.	JAIL MANUFACTURES.					CONVICT LABOUR.			
	Receipts.		Charges.			Commission due at 10 per cent.	Cash paid into the Treasury.	Commission due at 5 per cent.	Total Commission.
	Amount realized for articles sold.	Total.	Raw materials and contingencies.	Establishment, maintenance, watch, and ward.	Total.				
April 1889	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
May	134 4 0	...	68 7 0	25 1 0	93 8 0	...	...	...	...
June	283 15 0	...	81 2 0	26 7 0	107 9 0	...	...	...	...
July	228 6 0	...	93 13 9	23 14 0	117 11 9	...	5 10 0	...	...
August	29 0 0	...	36 6 0	23 7 0	59 13 0	...	...	...	...
September	154 10 4	...	73 8 0	25 11 0	99 3 0	...	7 8 0	...	...
October	238 8 6	...	107 13 3	27 3 0	135 0 3	...	...	...	...
November	704 14 0	...	108 8 0	24 10 0	133 2 0	...	...	...	...
December	168 3 0	...	40 13 6	25 5 0	66 2 6	...	7 8 0	...	...
January 1890	432 15 0	...	72 15 0	21 11 0	94 10 0	...	...	...	...
February	209 5 0	...	36 2 0	22 2 0	58 7 0	...	...	...	...
March	129 13 9	...	57 14 6	22 2 0	80 0 6	...	10 12 0	...	...
	405 0 6	...	28 7 7	20 4 0	48 11 7	...	11 4 0	...	...
Total	3,118 15 1	3,118 15 1	805 14 7	288 0 0	1,093 14 7	202 8 0	42 10 0	2 2 0	204 10 0

CHAPTER XIII. MILITARY.

	CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY BATTERY.				INFANTRY REGIMENTS.			
	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		EUROPEAN.		EUROPEAN.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
<i>Troops of the Line.</i>												
Mhow District (Mhow, Nimach, and Indore) . . .	1	630	g	467	4	586	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	1,262	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	2,419		
Bundelkhand District (Sipri) . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	Detachment	121	...	...
Bundelkhand District (Nowgong) . . .	...	...	1	591	1	162	Ditto	235	1	932		
Narbada District (Sutna) . . .	...	...	Detachment	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . .	1	630	1g	1,114	5	748	...	1,618	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	3,351		
<i>Local Corps under the Central India Agency.</i>												
Central India Horse (Agar and Coon) . . .	...	...	2	1,273	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal Battalion (Sohore) . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	914		
Malwa Bhil Corps (Sundarpur) . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	606		
TOTAL . . .	...	...	2	1,273	...	...	...	...	2	1,520		
GRAND TOTAL . . .	1	630	3g	2,387	5	748	...	1,618	5 $\frac{2}{3}$	4,871		

CHAPTER XV.

POST OFFICES.

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the distance over which mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail Cart, Horses, Camels, Runners, &c., during the official year 1889-90 as compared with the previous year.

MODE OF CONVEYANCE.	NAMES OF LINES EXISTING ON 31st MARCH 1889.			NAMES OF LINES EXISTING ON 31st MARCH 1890.			Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
	From	To	Length in miles.	From	To	Length in miles.			
Railway	Barwaha	Nimach	202	Barwaha	Nimach	202	...	...
	Fatehabad	Ujjain	12	Fatehabad	Ujjain	12	...	...
	Bhopal	Hoshangabad	46	Bhopal	Hoshangabad	46	...	...
	Do.	Karonda	99	Do.	Karonda	99	...	...
	Gwalior	Morena	23½	Gwalior	Morena	23½	...	...
	Jukehi	Jaitwar	64	Jukehi	Jaitwar	64	...	...
	Chandia	Umaria	12	Chandia	Umaria	12	...	...
TOTAL OF RAILWAYS	.....	.....	458½	.....	.....	458½	...	...
Mail Cart	Rntlam	Rntlam R. S.	2	Rntlam	Rntlam R. S.	2	...	...
	Indore	Indore R. S.	1	Indore	Indore R. S.	1	...	...
	Mhow	Mhow R. S.	1	Mhow	Mhow R. S.	1	...	...
	Do.	Dhar	34	Do.	Dhar	34	...	...
	Satna R. S.	Rowah	31	Satna R. S.	Rowah	31	...	...
	Ujjain R. S.	Agar	42	Ujjain R. S.	Agar	42	...	...
				Harpalpur	Nowgong	18½	18½	...	
TOTAL OF MAIL LINE	.....	.....	111	Indore	Dewas	22	22	...	Man-Nowgong Mail cart line transferred from N. W. Province, closed on 1st August 1889.
Runners	Gwalior	Indore	306	Gwalior	Dewas	28½	40½	22	
	Duraha	Raghogarh	2	Duraha	Raghogarh	2	...	...
	Goona	Chhubra	30	Goona	Chhubra	30	...	...
	Pachor	Khujnere	10	Pachor	Khujnere	0	...	...
	Do.	Talain	8	Do.	Talain	18	...	...
	Gwalior	Tanak Tal	4	Gwalior	Tanak Tal	4	...	...
	Do.	Ry. Station	1	Do.	Ry. Station	1	...	...
	Khilchipur	Muxoodangarh	48	Khilchipur	Muxoodangarh	48	...	...
	Ghatia	Mehidpur	16	Ghatia	Mehidpur	16	...	...
	Agar	Jhalrapatan	73	Agar	Jhalrapatan	73	...	...
	Soyet Kalan	Pirawa	10	Soyet Kalan	Pirawa	10	...	...
	Bhilwara	Gangapnr	25			...	...	...
	Jaora	Baraoda	10	Jaora	Baraoda	10	...	25	Abolished from 1st July 1889.
	Baroda	Tall	16	Baroda	Tall	16	...	...
	Tall	Aloto	10	Tall	Aloto	10	...	...
	Mandsaur	Partabgarh	18	Mandsaur	Partabgarh	18	...	...
	Do.	Sitamau	18	Do.	Sitamau	18	...	...
	Barnagar	Bakhatgarh	12	Barnagar	Bakhatgarh	12	...	...
	Dhar	Sirdarpur	24	Dhar	Sirdarpur	21	...	...
	Sirdarpur	Jhabna	28	Sirdarpur	Jhabna	28	...	...
	Do.	Rajpnr	70	Do.	Rajpnr	70	...	...
	Barwaha	Mandlesar	24	Barwaha	Mandlesar	24	...	...
	Kooksee	Barwanee	18	Kooksee	Barwanee	18	...	...
	Mhow	Manpur	12	Mhow	Manpur	12	...	...
	Manpur	Dharampuri	33	Manpur	Dharampuri	33	...	...
	Jaora	Ry. Station	1	Jaora	Ry. Station	1	...	...
	Rutlam	Banswara	44	Rutlam	Banswara	44	...	...
	Sailana	Piplada	9	Sailana	Piplada	9	...	...
	Nimach	Ry. Station	1½	Nimach	Ry. Station	1½	...	...
	Indore	Indore City	2	Indore	Indore City	2	...	...
	Sehoro	Biaora	65	Sehoro	Biaora	65	...	1	No connection with R. S.
	Do.	Dewas	70	Do.	Dewas	70	...	...
	Do.	Bhopal	25	Do.	Bhopal	25	...	...
	Do.	Iohhwar	14	Do.	Iohhwar	14	...	...
	Do.	Sehoro Town	1	Do.	Sehoro Town	1	...	...
	Bhilsa	N. Basoda	24	Bhilsa	N. Basoda	24	...	...
	N. Basoda	Rahatgarh	12			...	...	...
	Bamora R. S.	Sironj	28	Bamora R. S.	Sironj	28	...	12	Abolished.
	Ambari Stage	Berasia	18	Ambari Stage	Berasia	18	...	...
	Bhopal	Ry. Station	2	Bhopal	Ry. Station	2	...	...
	Do.	Jahangerabad	2	Do.	Jahangerabad	2	...	...
	Bari	Baroli	12	Bari	Baroli	12	...	...
	Barkhera	Kaliakhora	12	Barkhera	Kaliakhora	12	...	...
	Somri Harchand.	Bharkuch	12	Somri Harchand.	Bharkuch	12	...	...
	Sobhapur	Bamori	36	Sobhapur	Bamori	36	...	...
	Garhi	Siwas	52	Garhi	Siwas	52	...	...
	Baroli	Udipura	19	Baroli	Udipura	19	...	...
	Bhilsa	Rasson	14	Bhilsa	Rasson	14	...	...
	Shinpar	Bheronda	10	Shinpar	Bheronda	10	...	...
	Nilkunthghat	Chhipanero	5	Nilkunthghat	Chhipanero	5	...	...
	Satna	Nowgong	105	Satna	Nowgong	105	...	...
	Panna	Ajaigar	18	Panna	Ajaigar	18	...	...
	Chhatarpur	Gulganj	21	Chhatarpur	Gulganj	21	...	...
	Mahatgaon	Bijawar	12	Mahatgaon	Bijawar	12	...	...
	Ganj Stago	Rajaagar	10	Ganj Stago	Rajaagar	10	...	...
	Bela	Amarpatan	18	Bela	Amarpatan	18	...	...
	Rewah	Mangawan	17	Rewah	Mangawan	17	...	...
	Mangawan	Sihao	52	Mangawan	Sihao	52	...	...
	Do.	Teonthar	26	Do.	Teonthar	26	...	...

APPENDIX II—contd.

Statement showing the distance over which mails were conveyed by Railway, &c.—concluded.

MODE OF CONVEYANCE.	NAMES OF LINES EXISTING ON 31ST MARCH 1889.			NAMES OF LINES EXISTING ON 31ST MARCH 1890.			Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
	From	To	Length in miles.	From	To	Length in miles.			
	Rewah . .	Chandia . .	96½	Rewah . .	Chandia . .	96½	...	...
	Umamia . .	Manda . .	8½	Umamia . .	Manda . .	8½	...	...
	Teonthar . .	Sitlaha . .	15	Teonthar . .	Sitlaha . .	15	...	...
	Total of Runners' Line.	.. ..	1,792	.....	.....	1,732	...	60	
	Total of Railway.	.....	456½	.....	.....	458½	..	...
	Total of Mail Cart.	.....	111	.. .	.....	151½	40½		
	GRAND TOTAL	.....	2,361½	.....	...	2,342	40½	60	

APPENDIX III A.

Statement showing the number of those complaints only entered in Appendix III which relate to Registered, Insured, and V. P. Articles, Ordinary Parcels, Money Orders, and S. B. Accounts.

	COMPLAINTS RELATING TO							REMARKS.
	Ordinary Registered Articles.	Ordinary Parcels.	V. P. Registered Articles and Parcels.	Issued Articles.	V. P. Registered Packets.	Money Orders.	S. B. Accounts.	
1. No. of complaints shown to have been groundless.	1	2	1	11	...	A. One case of delay in the payment of a T. M. O. for Rs500 remitted by Gaagnashai Baldeo, Mhow; payable nt Sirsa to Ramlal Sheolal, vide reports No. 114, dated 24th December 1889, No. 122, dated 11th January 1890, No. 141, dated 7th February 1890, to Director General.
2. No. of complaints shown to have been well-grounded.	4	3	1	1	...	16	5	
3. No. of complaints regarding which enquiries proved unsuccessful.	...	..	...	...	..	1	...
4. No. of complaints pending	...	1	1	...	B. Another case of non-payment of a M. O. for Rs10, remitted by Nannuram, Brnhamin, from Rajgarh payable at Amjhera to Shett Manguram, vide detailed reports No. 115, dated 24th December 1889, No. 121, dated 10th January 1890, and No. 146, dated 15th February 1890.
TOTAL	5	6	2	1	...	29		

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the number of offences punishable by law ascertained during the official year 1889-90 to have been committed by Postal Officers.

Number of legal convictions.	Number of cases punished departmentally.	Number of cases in which the offender has avoided punishment by death or otherwise, and of cases in which punishment has not yet been awarded.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
4	Nil	1*	5	(1) Mattadin, postman, Rewah; misappropriation of money entrusted for payment of M. Os., vide this office reports No. 69, dated 20th August 1889, and No. 97, dated 19th October 1889. (2) Bahadur Sing, B. P. M., Singwara; misappropriation of S. B. deposit of Rs200, vide No. 182, dated 25th November 1889, No. 118, dated 3rd January 1890, and No. 19, dated 19th April 1890. (3) Ramanand, head-postman, Mhow; theft of letters and packets, vide No. 11, dated 6th January 1890, No. 124, dated 20th January 1890, and No. 153, dated 6th March 1890. (4) Onkar, runner, Goona-Chhabra liae; theft of mail bag containing Rs130, vide No. 200, dated 26th November 1889, No. 180, dated 24th December 1889, and No. 16, dated 16th April 1890. *(5) Balwant Rao, Acting B. Postmaster, Rajgarh; misappropriation of Rs10 paid to him by Nanaram, Brahman, Rajgarh, for issue of a Money Order payable at Amjhera; absconded, vide No. 115, dated 24th December 1889, No. 121, dated 10th January 1890, and No. 146, dated 15th February 1890.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the number of cases of loss of Government money, whether by fraud, burglary, or theft committed by Postal servants or outsiders, which came to the knowledge of the Postmaster-General during the year under report.

	MISAPPROPRIATION OF OFFICE CASH.				MONEY ORDER FRAUDS.				S. D. FRAUDS.				BURGLARIES OR THEFTS FROM SAFES OR MAILS.				REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	Amount.				Amount.				Amount.				Amount.					Number of cases.	Misappropriated.	Recovered.	Written off.		Number of cases.	Misappropriated.	Recovered.	Written off.		Number of cases.	Misappropriated.	Recovered.	Written off.		Total number of cases, i.e., total of columns 2, 7, 13, and 19.	Number of cases in which offenders were punished by law.	Number of cases in which department punishment was awarded.	Number of pending cases.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	Number of cases.	Misappropriated.	Recovered.	Written off to P. O. G. P.	Unadjusted.	Number of cases.	Misappropriated.	Recovered.	To P. O. G. P.	To P. and L.	Unadjusted.	Number of cases.	Misappropriated.	Recovered.	To P. O. G. P.	To P. and L.					Unadjusted.	Number of cases.				Misappropriated.	Recovered.				To P. O. G. P.	To P. and L.					Unadjusted.	Total number of cases, i.e., total of columns 2, 7, 13, and 19.	Number of cases in which offenders were punished by law.	Number of cases in which department punishment was awarded.	Number of pending cases.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																

* Acting Branch Postmaster absconded.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the changes in the List of Postal Buildings borne on the Books of Public Works Department during the year ending 31st March 1890.

Superintendent's Division.	Names of places.	Actual or approximate value.	Approximate monthly rent.	Date of completion of work.	REMARKS.
		R a p.	R a. p.		
Malwa Division	Agar	3,334 0 0	25 4 0		
Ditto	Barwaha	556 0 0	1 10 0		
Ditto	Biaora	1,500 0 0	4 0 0		
Ditto	Dewas	2,146 0 0	5 0 0		
Bhopal Division	Gwalior main Post Office and out-houses	9,934 0 0	99 0 0		
Ditto	Gwalior old Post Office or Janak Tal.	4,935 6 6	49 6 0		
Independent	Indore	20,811 0 0	138 0 0		
Malwa	Mhow	5,653 0 0	37 0 0		
Satna	Nagode	1,523 0 0	9 8 0		
Malwa	Nimach	6,329 0 0	30 12 0		
Independent	Nowgong	3,089 8 0	22 8 0		
Ditto	Sohore	5,018 0 0	31 0 0		
Malwa	Shajapur	2,173 0 0	5 2 0		
Ditto	Sipri	720 0 0	7 14 0		
Sutna	Unaria	516 4 5	.....	
Malwa	Shajapur (Telegraph Building)	3,361 0 0	.....	
Ditto	Biaora (Ditto)	3,000 0 0	.....	
Ditto	Goona (Ditto)	624 0 0	.....	
Ditto	Sipri (Ditto)	780 0 0	.....	

APPENDIX VIII.

Traffic Statistics of Combined Offices for the year ending 31st March 1890.

NUMBER OF COMBINED OFFICES.				Total fixed charges sanctioned by Telegraph Department and actually incurred during the year.	TRAFFIC.				REVENUE REALIZED DURING THE YEAR ON SENT MESSAGES.			Number of combined offices authorized to accept foreign messages.
Open at end of previous year.	Opened during year under report.	Closed during year under report.	Open at end of year under report.		Number of messages sent (excluding free messages).	Number of messages received.	Number of transit messages.	Total.	Inland.	Foreign.	Total.	
				R a. p.					R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
13	3	...	16	6,286 0 0	19,268	22,601	14,027	55,896	20,057 5 6	332 6 0	20,389 11 6	12

List of Combined Offices opened during the year ending 31st March 1890.

Serial No.	Names of combined offices (alphabetically arranged).	Date of opening.	N.—None. T.—Transferred from Telegraph Department.
1	Bhilsa	6th December 1889 .	N.
2	Sarangpur	4th July 1889 . . .	N.
3	Seronj	20th January 1890 .	N.

CHAPTER XVI.

TELEGRAPHS.

Statistics of Telegraph Lines and Offices in the Province of Central India Administration for the year 1889-90.

MILEAGE OF LINES.				MILEAGE OF WIRES.			
At the end of the previous year.	Add during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of the previous year.	Add during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
999	29	...	1,028	3,205	286	...	3,491

Traffic and Revenue for Departmental and Combined Offices.

Names of offices.	Sent.	Received.	Transit.	Collections.		REMARKS.
				R	a.	
<i>Departmental Offices.</i>						
Goona	1,760	1,597	1,997	1,581	7	
Indore	6,036	9,460	126,481	5,632	4	
Indore City	11,050	9,503	...	12,121	4	
Jaora	1,679	2,008	...	1,825	6	
Mandsaur	2,087	2,090	...	2,114	15	
Mhow	5,182	5,607	2	6,744	2	
Nimach	3,283	3,078	2,448	3,129	13	
Rutlam	3,838	4,013	...	3,884	6	
Schore	994	1,217	...	873	12	
Ujjain	9,749	8,541	...	10,002	9	
<i>Postal Combined Offices.</i>						
Agar	1,873	1,840	...	1,995	6	
Bhilsa	76	122	...	56	6	From 7th December 1889 to 31st March 1890.
Biaora	768	836	...	850	9	
Bhopal	1,440	2,433	3,138	1,295	8	
Dewas	787	914	...	998	9	
Dhar	1,889	1,787	...	2,419	14	
Gwalior	1,512	1,746	...	1,378	14	
Nowgong	2,315	1,945	...	2,140	4	
Rewah	773	813	...	955	14	
Sarangpur	270	218	16	193	7	From 4th July 1889.
Shajapur	812	756	6,290	758	9	
Sipri	691	797	...	721	12	
Sirdarpur	1,179	1,000	...	1,184	13	
Seronj	105	50	...	128	6	From 20th January to 31st March 1890.
Sutna	1,561	1,508	1,706	1,424	7	

Total number of Telegraph Offices in Central India supervised by the Government Telegraph Department on 31st March 1890—

Departmental 10 | Postal Combined 15 | Railway 82

During the year the following lines were constructed:—

Basoda to Seronj.

Railway Station at Bhilsa to the Post Office.

Additional wires were erected from Bhopal to Bhilsa and from Itarsi towards Agra.

The following offices were opened during the year:—

Bhilsa, opened 7th December 1889.

Sarangpur, opened 4th July 1889.

Seronj, opened 20th January 1890.

No. 2385-I.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

To

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL
IN CENTRAL INDIA.

SIMLA, *the 19th July 1890.*

FOREIGN DEPT SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 300-G., dated the 1st July 1890, submitting the report on the administration of the States in the Central India Agency for the year 1889-90.

2. The Government of India have noticed with pleasure that the Chiefs in the Central India Agency seem to be now generally alive to their responsibilities in regard to the suppression of dacoity, and that the experiment of entrusting some of the more important States with the maintenance of imperial communications running through their territory has so far been successful. The Agent to the Governor-General will no doubt continue to bestow his careful attention on the development of this policy.

3. On the whole, the report is satisfactory. The fall in the price of opium is a serious feature in the agricultural economy of many States, and, if it continues, will call for the careful consideration of Political officers and of the Chiefs whose territories are mainly affected.

4. I am to observe that Chapter XV (Post Offices) is needlessly detailed.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. S. BARNES,

Officiating Deputy Secretary.

